

Marine Corps Gazette

DECEMBER 1953

THIRTY CENTS



U.S. MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Gazette

DECEMBER 1953

NUMBER 12

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PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR UNITED STATES MARINES

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COVER

Soon the carillons will ring out and other people will come in to give thanks and sing paeans to God. But just now it's quiet in the chapel where the Marine bows his head—after three long years comes a Christmas when he can say, "Peace on earth, good will toward men." Cover by Pfc Tony Kokinos.

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message center

Netherlands Mariniers

Dear Sir:

My compliments to you and LtCol Edwards for your article on the *Netherlands Korps Mariniers*. By subscription through the Royal Netherlands Navy we receive your *MARINE CORPS GAZETTE* regularly. I had wondered why the visit of General Shepherd to us in March 1953 had not been mentioned in your magazine. Now in this article even a complete short history of our Corps was added! A few remarks, however. In the summary of USMC training facilities I missed the Command and Staff School. In the years 1943-1945 quite a few of our officers were students there. I myself graduated from the 9th Class and am still very proud of it.

The photo of the beach with landing Marines on page 50: "Their homeland occupied, Dutch Marines trained on U. S. beaches" will be difficult to identify by your readers. In fact it was taken about a year ago by courtesy of the U. S. Mutual Security Agency at our Amphibious Summer Training Camp at Texel, Holland.

And by the way, the Marine in utilities returning from a patrol with a captured enemy carbine, definitely looks his worst! (Notice the piece of rope he's using for a sling on his own M-1 rifle.) We try to maintain that "sharp" Marine appearance as much as your Marines.

For the rest — many thanks.

H. O. ROMSWINCKEL
Col, Royal Netherlands
Marine Corps

Doorn, Holland

The Dinosaur Rears

Dear Sir:

Being experienced in artillery units during WW II and the fast-moving days in Korea, 1950 and 1951, I was provoked and somewhat amazed at the suggestion by LtCol Aldridge to equip two of the light battalions of the artillery regiment with the LVTA. God—and the Equipment Board—forbid!

In the first place, the LVTA is equipped with the 75mm howitzer which has less authority and much less range and accuracy than the towed 105.

Second, the LVTA may be able to get around on land, but the extended operation of these vehicles causes many breakdowns. And for each breakdown a gun is lost from the artillery firepower. In this matter, tracked vehicle maintenance is well known to require more time, equipment and technical knowledge than that for wheeled vehicles.



Third, the LVTA is wide and heavy and requires good "going" on its comparatively narrow treads. It would actually lack mobility for the fast movement envisioned in the exploitation phase of an operation. At least that is my observation from the various pieces of real estate I've seen wheeled and tracked vehicles fighting in. The engineer laddies would tear out their hair over the mayhem done to their forward area roads by the amtracs.

Give me a 105, towed as at present, with a versatile, wheeled prime mover that can move at any speed on any road without destroying the road. They'll give prompt and adequate support to any operation.

WILLIAM McREYNOLDS
LtCol, USMC

Richmond, Va.

Ed: Your statements on maintenance and mobility must stand as pertinent arguments. However, in fairness to the author, we feel he had the new LVTH6 in mind—and it mounts a 105 howitzer.

Dear Sir:

Have just received the latest edition of the *GAZETTE* and could not help being pleased by the excellent comments on the employment of the LVTA contained in LtCol Aldridge's article.

However, until we develop an amphibious personnel carrier designed primarily for operation ashore, with water-borne characteristics secondary, we will be unable to effect rapid juncture with helicopter or other air-landed forces, or to conduct any type of mechanized operations requiring cross-country movement over terrain exposing troops and vehicles to air-burst artillery and grazing machine-gun fire.

The amphibious vehicle program requires a "new look."

E. L. BALE, JR.
LtCol, USMC


San Diego, Calif.

Dear Sir:

In the article *No Dinosaur Here*, LtCol Aldridge states that the LVTA cannot provide neutralization fires on the beach during the final run to the shore because it is equipped with a slow-firing, single-shot weapon. He recommends that some LVTAs be equipped with 40mm or 20mm guns to "keep the enemy's head down."

It is the general consensus of LVTA personnel I know that the machine guns with which the LVTA is equipped can be used to advantage in "keeping the enemy's head down." I feel that their effectiveness in this role precludes the necessity of replacing the howitzer with 40mm or 20mm guns.

Each month the *GAZETTE* pays five dollars for each letter printed. These pages are intended for comments and corrections on past articles and as a discussion center for pet theories, battle lessons, training expedients and what have you. Correspondents are asked to keep their communications limited to 200 words or less. Signatures will be withheld if requested; however, the *GAZETTE* requires that the name and address of the sender accompany the letter as an evidence of good faith.



Changing the map of the world

—with *RCA Shoran*

A SHIP SANK in these remote straits—because a chart was wrong. But that won't fool navigators any more. Modern aerial survey . . . using RCA Shoran and photography together . . . recorded the *true* shoreline (the lines in white). Now, the charts are right!

Surpassing any optical survey system now in use, this radar "yardstick" can map land-and-water areas never explored by man—and do it at flying speeds as high as 600 mph. Accuracy is better than 50 feet in 100 miles or more. Here's how it's done.

Two widely separated SHORAN stations on the ground (or aboard ship) form the base of a triangle. The plane becomes the apex. Pulsed radar signals from the SHORAN are received by each ground station and retransmitted back to the pilot. On a radar screen the pilot sees one "pip" for each station signal. He calibrates the "pips" and gets his fix. Cameras used with the Shoran equipment simultaneously photograph the calibrations—and the ground along his course. *Result: a highly accurate and permanent record of every square foot he covers.*

Just another application of RCA Shoran—added to its use in locating oil wells, plotting microwave radio relay and pipeline routes, detecting mine fields, and precision bombing.



RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA
ENGINEERING PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT CAMDEN, N. J.

In order to realize greater neutralization effect from the howitzer, serious attention might be given to the possibility of using cannister shell.

Incidentally, since the colonel's discussion is confined to the LVTA, I wonder why the GAZETTE accompanied it with a photograph of a somewhat demolished, ramp-equipped, cargo-type LVT.

R. H. PIEHL
Captain, USMC

Quantico, Va.

ED: *Somewhat demolished ourselves by your last sentence, we can only say, "No comment."*

Right from the Heart

Dear Sir:

I have enjoyed reading your magazine for some time now and have found it well worth my time. In the October issue, though, I have noted one discrepancy in the story *Plan for Your Wounded*. The training received in the Hospital Corps School is 20 weeks, and not 12. Also we are required to serve in a Naval hospital for at least six months before assignment to the FMF. Upon

assignment to a Marine detachment we go through special instruction at a field medical service school as mentioned. Other than for these small errors, I enjoyed the article very much and say, "Hats off" to Captain Hering for his timely story and the recognition given the corpsmen for their part in the battle.

The main reason for this letter is that little was said of our training, which makes me think of incompetence. The time spent under training and instruction should prove we're more competent than can be gathered from the brief bit of information given by Captain Hering.

During my tour here I have found that about 70 percent of my patients are Marines—some really great guys to work for and with. Thanks to them, my work has been more enjoyable due to their appreciation and consideration for us, the hospital corpsmen. They have made me want to be a part of their great team.

THOMAS J. PETERS
HN, USN

Bethesda, Maryland

Coast Watchers Memorial

Dear Sir:

During a recent visit to Australia I learned that a memorial will be erected to honor the Coast Watchers who lost their lives in World War II. Everyone who fought in New Guinea and the Solomons in 1942-1944 will recall the valor of this small band of indomitable men who stayed behind the enemy lines to save so many Allied flyers, and to warn by radio of the approach of Japanese planes and warships.

A few Americans, including Admiral Halsey, have heard of the projected memorial and have contributed toward it. It occurs to me that there may be some Marines who wish to assist in perpetuating the memory of the heroes of "Operation Ferdinand." If so, contributions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Coast Watchers Memorial Committee, Navy Office, Melbourne.

ROBERT SHERROD

Tokyo

Food for Thought

Dear Sir:

A "well done" to the GAZETTE and to Miss Annesta Gardner for her article, *You're Moving the World*. The facts and figures on some of our strategic materials were interestingly presented and certainly provide food for thought. Many Americans find it difficult to believe that we are a "have not" nation with regard to anything, and are confident that we can produce a good substitute for any element we need but can't get. They will probably be right eventually, but since that time is a decade or so away our military services might as well stand by to keep these long supply lines open. Miss Gardner's article will help a lot of Marines realize that many of the so called "political" decisions involving the locations of our military forces are really strategic moves to insure that critical materials are available if and when we need them in our active defense of democracy. I recommend that more articles of this type be included in future issues of the GAZETTE.

L. F. SNODDY, JR.
Major, USMC

Korea

ED: *See Mutual Security: Program for Peace, on page 52 of this issue. We think you'll like it.*

Jos. A.

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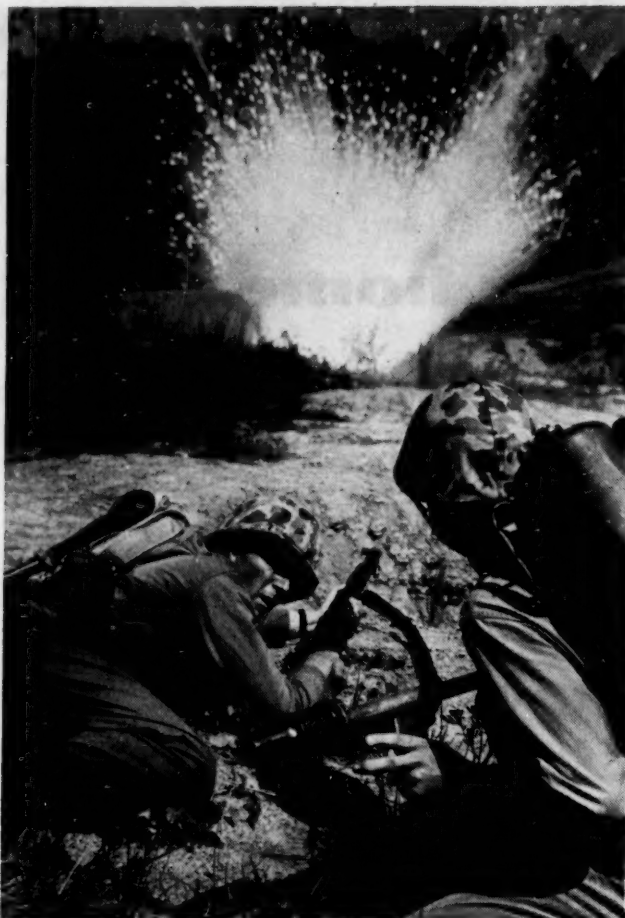
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DEADLY ACRID FLAMES spurt from a white phosphorus grenade as Corporal Henry W. Roark signals his flame thrower into action for the final assault on an "enemy" pillbox. Corporal Roark, fire team leader of a rifle squad at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., will see no enemy during this problem, is prepared for the real thing in time of war.

by EDGAR A. GUEST

*They are the strength of freedom's wall,
The men and women, one and all,
Who serve by land and sea and sky
That liberty shall never die;
Sworn all to keep our country free
From every threat of tyranny.*

*Army, and Navy and Marine!
All that life holds for us they mean.
Those Air Force lads who hasten by
Are valiant guardians of the sky,
And those who stand at lonely posts
Are brave defenders of our coasts.*

*G.I.'s or Gobs or Leather-Necks!
The humblest boy who swabs the decks,
The Wacs and Waves, at work or ease,
For us are freedom's guarantees,
All are our stalwart, steadfast friends.
On them our way of life depends.*

*Brave youth! Draftee or Volunteer
It matters not. When foes appear
Who would destroy our glorious land,
Behind the wall you build we stand,
Assured that freedom, by your worth,
Shall never perish from the earth.*

*If you would like a reprint of this poem, suitable for framing, write
Chrysler Corp., Dept. RS3, 341 Massachusetts Ave., Detroit, Mich.*

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This advertisement appears in LIFE December 7, 1953

TRIBUTES TO SOME PEOPLE WE ALL LIKE:

WAGING PEACE IS

This is an especial salute for the men and women in the "enlisted ranks" of Uncle Sam's armed forces. Whether serving at home or overseas, these people have elected to put 10, or 20, or 30 years of their lives against the essential job of holding a hard core of trained personnel ready to man the implements of national defense.

As a nation, we live a long cry from that day in April, 1775, when a handful of rugged Colonists lifted their muskets from their mantel-pieces and went to meet the enemy at Concord.

Amazing as this country's ability has been to turn its people and its production swiftly from needs of peace to those of emergency, it is also grimly clear that a man cannot come home from the office and



40 MM TWIN MOUNT SCOWLS defiantly from the after-island gun tub of the U.S.S. Tarawa as AB 3/c John Robertson mans the No. 1 gun during general quarters. John enlisted in the Navy in 1950, spent 6 months in special schools after boot camp. Unmarried, John plans to see the world as he furthers his own career in the Navy.

ENLISTED WOMEN of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines are represented by this color guard quartet. All voluntary enlistments, these four typify the loyalty to country of 46,000 women currently serving in the armed forces.



THE NATION'S ONLY NAVY from 1790 to 1798, the U.S. Coast Guard is still making history in pioneering new developments of sea rescue and coastal defense. Here, a helicopter, unaided, dips a lone crash survivor from the sea. Under the Navy in war, the Coast Guard is now controlled by the Treasury Dept.

Yes, the people of Chrysler Corporation are proud to tip their hats deep to those people in the enlisted ranks of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard.

Without them standing by, armed might would not be very mighty.

This message about people we all like is presented by your PLYMOUTH—DODGE—DE SOTO—CHRYSLER—DODGE "JOB-RATED" TRUCK dealers, and

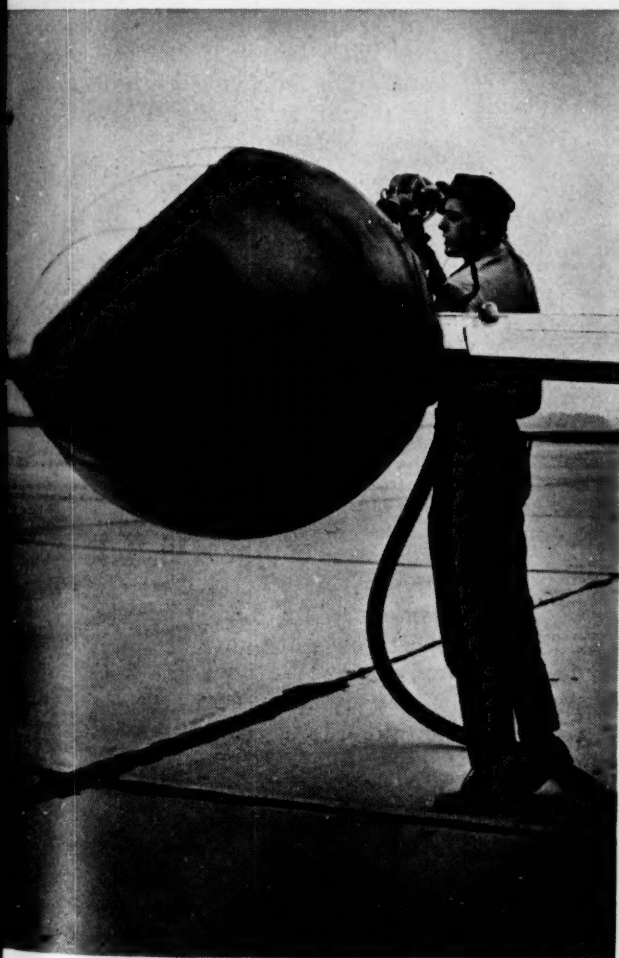
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take down a 75 mm howitzer, or a 46-ton tank, or a jet plane, or a snorkel-breathing submarine, or a sky-sweeping radarscope, or a 16-inch gunned battlewagon, and just step forth to meet the foe.

Highly technical modern fighting equipment is both vital and hard to handle. The people who man and serve these devices must be trained long and hard and well. In times of peace, especially, there will not be much glory for the folks who take on this job.

But, peace or war, there can be only gratitude in the hearts of their civilian neighbors for the diligence with which they dedicate the good years of their lives to these jobs.



THIRSTY WING TANK rapidly consumes 230 gallons as S/Sgt. Robert Dieffenderfer refuels his T-33 jet trainer at the end of a routine flight. Attached to the 5th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at McGuire Air Force Base, N.J., Crew Chief Dieffenderfer, a skilled technician at only 26, has sole responsibility for maintenance and upkeep of \$100,000 plane.



RUGGED TRAINING for rugged soldiers is all part of Army life, as M/Sgt. James Matthews shows two recruits the ropes at Ft. Dix, N. J. Only 29, Matthews is top sergeant over 234 men in the 60th infantry regiment. A typical career man, Matthews is married, has two children, plans to "try for 20 years, then buy a place at the shore and just fish."

PHOTOS BY PHILIPPE HALSMAN

That "Big E"

Dear Sir:

E for Esprit in the October issue recalled an event that occurred shortly after Easy Company, 7th Marines went into reserve in June 1952. Naturally, the first activity upon arrival in the new position was the installation of the Big E on the company street in plain view of the other companies of the 2d Battalion.

One evening about midnight the area was rocked by two tremendous explosions which were at first believed to be enemy "overs." However, inspection of the company area revealed the only damage to be partial destruction of the Big E. Further investigation by the first sergeant, who by now was prepared to do bodily harm to anyone desirous of defacing the sign, indicated the damage was not caused by shell fire, but that persons unknown had attempted to destroy it by use of demolitions. A suspicious eye was cast towards the nearest unit, Weapons Company, but proof was never established.

The damage was quickly repaired and the Big E again hung high. For several nights following the incident the first sergeant posted a roving patrol around the sign to prevent any re-occurrence of such an underhanded trick.

D. A. SILVA
Captain, USMC

San Diego, California

Study Assignment

Dear Sir:

The *GAZETTE* is a wonderful supplement to my Marine Corps class-work since it gives me an idea of contemporary trends. Those of us who are planning to make the Corps a career find the *GAZETTE* extremely interesting.

HOWARD M. McELROY
Midshipman, USNR

Harvard College

A Special Weapon?

Dear Sir:

The following is a true anecdote which occurred while I was taking a course in one of the new special-weapons schools formed after unification:

A problem had been presented to the class, which consisted of all service branches with representative ad-

mirals and generals, as well as some more junior officers.

In the problem, a division of airborne enemy had been dropped behind our lines. For a solution as to what to do, any of the newly-developed special weapons could be used.

The instructor was needling the members of the class to come up with ideas as to how they would employ various newfangled weapons to eliminate the threat in the rear.

Having had much experience with the particular problem, he was able to counter many of the proposals and, further, other members of the class often brought up other cogent arguments against a suggested method.

As with many problems in warfare, there was no clear-cut, lone solution. After about 30 minutes of serious suggestions, a back-of-the-room solution broke up the debate with the perfectly-timed observation, "Why not use a division of Marines?" Even the laughter was unified.

R. E. BASSLER
Capt, USN

New Orleans, La.



The Human Touch

Dear Sir:

Re: *MRI—Aide to the Gs*. Let's by all means use machine methods as tools to do jobs which can be done better with less work. However, let's also remember that the Marine Corps has traditionally been run on sound judgment, good common sense and consideration for the dignity of the individual.

Our over-mechanized personnel system is now trying to take "personal" out of "personnel." Machines are not a substitute for professional knowledge and skill on the part of

our officers and non-commissioned officers, but a tool to be used by them.

CLYDE R. NELSON
Colonel, USMC

San Diego, Calif.

Who's Right?

Dear Sir:

LtCol John A. Crown's article *On Triangles and Squares* was interesting.

LtCol Crown states that the 1st Marine Brigade was organized in 1885 in Panama. Since the Marine Corps Schools History Section teaches that the 1st Marine Brigade was formed during the Philippine Insurrection in late 1899, a clarification of this point would be welcome.

JOSEPH V. VISMONT
TSgt, USMC

c/o PM, San Francisco

Ed: LtCol Crown stated "The first Marine 'brigade' was organized in Panama in 1885. . . ." The quotes around "brigade" are his. Also he was careful not to capitalize "first." His statement's O.K., and so is the MCS History Section's—The 1st Marine Brigade (the unit that has the right to the name) was formed in 1899.

Incentive for Pinwheels

Dear Sir:

Much has been said about promoting a greater interest in marksmanship throughout the Marine Corps, but not much has been done about it. Thirty caliber and .45-caliber shooting is expensive and calls for elaborate range facilities. Why not promote off-duty, small-bore shooting? Most posts have one or more .22-caliber ranges. Why not make some of these available during off-duty hours? Special Services could operate them similar to the skeet ranges at Camp Pendleton and elsewhere. Weapons could be furnished by Special Services, and ammunition and targets sold at the range. A small fee would cover the upkeep of the range and use of the weapon.

The ranges are there, the equipment and personnel can be obtained. Let's be better shooters and have fun doing it, and at little or no cost to the government.

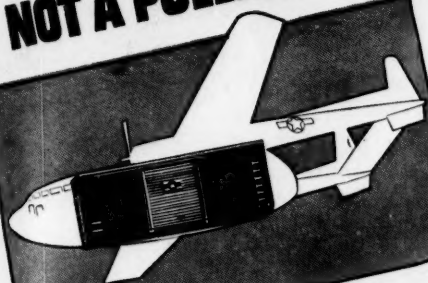
JOHN F. BOLLING
TSgt, USMC

Korea

LANDS WITH A 12-TON LOAD ...ON AN 855 FOOT STRIP!



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TAKES A BOXCAR...
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No cargo airplane ever built can get into and out of the tight spots with a big bulk load, like the combat-proven Fairchild "Flying Boxcar." The C-119 lands and brakes to a stop on an 855 foot runway with a 12-ton load! Designed in every detail as a general military bulk cargo transport, the C-119 is equipped with reversible propellers and a powerful main and nose wheel braking system that enable it to land on the aircraft equivalent of the proverbial "dime." Here is the medium transport cargo airplane that so exactly meets the combat-transport needs of the U. S. Armed Forces!



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Guided Missiles Division, Wyandanch, L. I., N. Y.
Engine Division, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

Our authors

As a former newspaperman and PIO, **Captain William Smolkin** writes of the responsibilities of *You and the Press* (page 12) from the viewpoint of both interviewee and interviewer. Captain Smolkin was commissioned through OCS after receiving a Journalism degree from Tulane University. While on active duty from 1944-46, he was PIO for the 3d Mar Div at Guam and the 6th Mar Div in China. Captain Smolkin began his newspaper career with the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* in 1946, but left his beat in 1947 for the desk of Director of Public Relations for the city of New Orleans. More recently (1951-53), he was PIO for the 8th Marine Corps Reserve District, and is now public relations counsel with Scott Wilson & Associates in New Orleans, Louisiana.



CAPT SMOLKIN

2dLt Donald Loughlin makes his first appearance in the GAZETTE with *Why Not Use Stampings?* (page 24). A 1952 NROTC graduate of the



2DLT LOUGHLIN

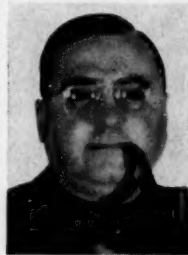
University of Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Loughlin graduated from the Basic School at Quantico in December 1952. He then attended the 2d Armored Maintenance and Motor Transport Officer Course at Fort Knox, Kentucky. After completion of the six-month course there, he joined his present organization, Service Company, 2d Tank Battalion, 2d Mar Div at Camp Lejeune.

The tribute to the Chaplain Corps on page 16 is **Major Dennis D. Nicholson's** Christmas gift to GAZETTE readers. Recent issues have pretty

well covered the major's career, so we'll just mention his present billet: Secretary of the Development Center at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico.

Col W. F. Prickett (*Tune-up for Training*, page 32) entered the Marine Corps in 1937 after graduating from the University of Oklahoma. His first assignment was aboard the USS *Maryland*, and in 1939 he joined the 6th Marines. He attended the Signal Corps School before joining the 4th Marines in Shanghai during 1941. Captured when Corregidor fell, Colonel Prickett was slated to remain a POW for almost four years. Returning to the States in 1946, he attended the Command and Staff School at Quantico, and upon completion of that course was assigned to the 8th Marines for two years. Colonel Prickett was provost marshal at Quantico in 1948-50, and then joined the 6th Marines until assigned to the 1st Mar Div in Korea in 1952. He is now Assistant Director of the 5th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, Washington, D. C.

The story of the role played by music in war is the subject of **Mr. E. P. Herman's** article on page 48. Mr. Herman is a graduate of Columbia University, and while there majored in psychology. He is a clinical psychologist with particular interest in music therapy, or as he puts it: "I am engaged at the present time in a study of the effects of music on various mental and abnormal emotional states of psychotic and neurotic patients."



MR. HERMAN

From the offices of the Historical Branch, G-3, HQMC, and more particularly from the desk of **LtCol Harry W. Edwards**, comes the narrative of *Shore Party's Inland War* (page 28). The colonel, who began his writing career as editor of his high school newspaper and editor of the 1940 yearbook of the University of Minnesota, is a veteran of the Guadalcanal and Bougainville campaigns. More often than not, Colonel Edwards relies on personal ob-

servations for material. For example, who could better follow the Shore Party Bn in Korea during 1951 than its former commanding officer?

This is the first time **Captain Gerald terHorst** has appeared in the GAZETTE as an author, but not the first time his name has been in the magazine—he served as our Promotion Manager in 1952.

Returning to our pages, he has submitted the history of *Our First Korean War* (page 36). The captain holds an A.B. degree in Political Science from the University of Michigan, was commissioned in 1944 and drew Sea School for his first assignment. After his tour

there he became a detachment officer of the Marine unit aboard the USS *Intrepid*, duties he held until released to inactive duty in 1946. In civilian life Captain terHorst has been a news and special events writer for WKAR in East Lansing, Mich., a reporter for the *Grand Rapids Herald* and a political writer for the *Grand Rapids Press*. At the present time he is the state capitol correspondent for the *Detroit News*.

LtCol S. D. Mandeville, Jr., discusses the objectives and goals of our foreign aid programs in *Mutual Security: Program for Peace* (page 52). Colonel Mandeville entered the Marine Corps from the University of Georgia in 1939, and during World War II earned six battle stars and the Legion of Merit with "V." Following the war, he spent two-year tours as an instructor at AWS (SC) and on the staff of CINCPAC in London. During 1949-52 he was with the Strategic Planning Division and G-1 Division of HQMC. In June of this year he graduated from the Industrial College of the Armed Services. He is presently on the staff of the 6th Marines at Camp Lejeune.



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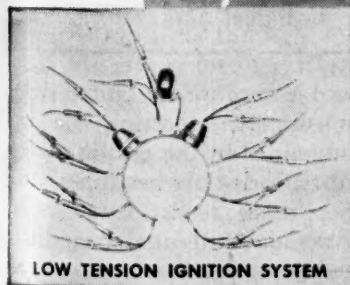
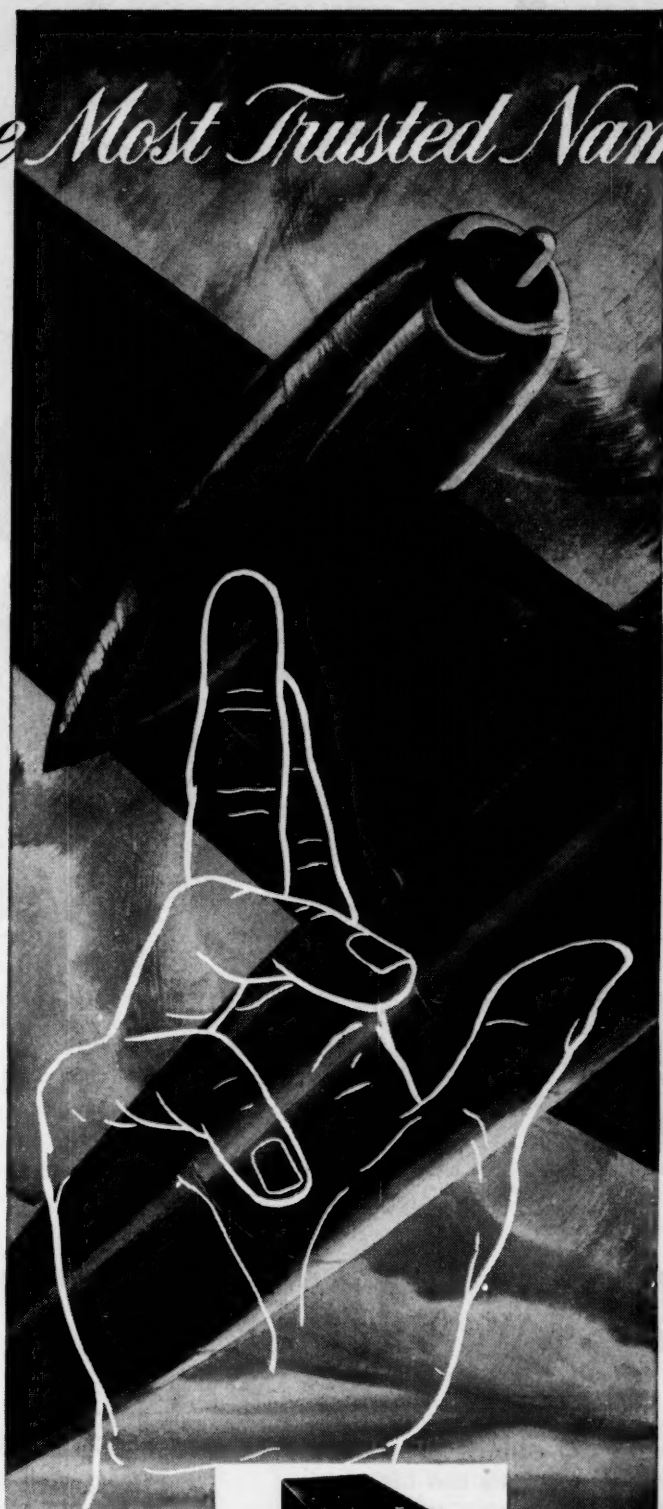


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YOU AND THE

AN OFFICER JUST RETURNED from overseas was being interviewed by reporters. During the course of a long conversation he was asked whether he thought that combat in Korea was good training for our troops.

He replied, of course, that it was; that there is no substitute for actual combat experience. Talk then turned to a dozen other subjects and the remark was momentarily forgotten.

An hour later one of the reporters sat down at his typewriter. Trying to condense the 5,000-word inter-

view into a maximum of 500 words as per the city editor's instructions, he reviewed his notes and his memory to pick out the most newsworthy comments. He decided that the value of combat experience should be featured in the "lead" or first paragraph.

In accordance with standard newspaper procedure, his story then went to a busy headline writer, whose job it was in turn to condense the gist of the 500-word story into three lines, each of which must contain no more than 14 letters. The headline came out like this:

**Combat Trains
Troops Well
Officer Says**

Several letters to the editor came in immediately, reflecting the impression gained by the public, which sometimes reads only headlines, and at other times reads news stories hastily without fully understanding.

One letter was from a serviceman's mother. She was "shocked" that such a "heartless man" could be an officer in charge of troops. An-

other writer demanded to know whether or not "our boys who laid down their lives in Korea would agree that it was good training."

The officer who gave the interview was properly confused and bewildered by the outcome. Yet his experience is not an uncommon one, and illustrates the first lesson of press relations: Words look different in print than they sound in conversation. The offhand remark, quoted in the press, can often cause no end of trouble.

Anyone who has been a service spokesman has at one time or another run into this pitfall. Yet what happened to him can happen to you. Far from being isolated from the press, most officers must face the probability that sooner or later in their careers they will be called upon to "meet the press." It is not an easy assignment.

Most men who return from overseas have a fair chance of being interviewed. If they are awarded a decoration, the likelihood of press interest increases. Almost every officer assigned to recruiting, to college training programs for reserve officers, or to any one of the thousands of small, independent detachments scattered throughout this country and the world can expect to have dealings with the press. Certainly every senior officer—and all those who have hopes of becoming senior

ture judgment and intelligence need fear, once he knows a few simple facts. It is the writer's purpose to forewarn—and thus forearm—service spokesmen against the hazards of press dealings, so they can approach their necessary task with confidence and skill.

At the outset we warned against offhand remarks that look different in print than they were intended in conversation. Sarcasm, irony, exaggeration—these are often the sources of embarrassing "quotes."

But an even more frequent source of embarrassment is the printed remark that was intended to be "off the record." There is a false assumption, born of inexperience, that this magic phrase, if uttered in advance, will somehow protect the speaker against any careless, indiscreet or premature statement he might wish to make. Nothing could be further from the truth, as many a sadder and wiser man will testify.

Too much happens during an interview, too many words are spoken, too many faulty memories are involved to guarantee that what was spoken "off the record" will remain so.

The simplest source of trouble often arises from the fact that a reporter does not seem to take notes on what is being said. But this is a device used by most reporters to draw out "pencil shy" subjects. Just

certain that everyone present understands what is not for publication and agrees to respect the confidence.

Another source of backfiring press statements are those that imply criticism of or disagreement with others, often quite innocently and with no such intent. It is possible—indeed, one is often led subtly—to become involved in public controversies without even realizing it. We might call it the "let's put two and two together" approach to news writing. Here's an example:

A reporter goes to a flier and asks: "How important is aviation in future warfare?"

The flier answers proudly: "Air power is the key to victory."

Next the reporter goes to a foot soldier. "How important is the foot soldier in future warfare?"

"The foot soldier," comes the unsuspecting reply, "is the key to victory."

Putting the isolated statements together, the reporter has his story:

"Protagonists of land versus aerial warfare expressed sharp disagreement today over the importance of the role each will play in future warfare."

Far-fetched? Of course it is. But change the question and look behind the scenes and you will discover just such a situation behind many supposed public controversies.

No one has yet found a cure-all for these situations; for remarks that look different in print, or "off the record" information that hits the front page. But some deterrents to these troubles have been used to good advantage.

One of these is the written announcement. If it is properly thought out, it will give reporters the information they want and at the same time guard against off-the-cuff slips, garbled quotations and the like. It provides an opportunity to think before you speak; and if what you have to say is important enough, is that asking too much?

Such deliberate preparation is not always practical. A feature interview, for example, cannot be conducted in writing, for it lacks color and life. The interviewee, in such a case, must be up on the news so that he will understand some of the

PRESS

By Capt William Smolkin

officers—must face up to the responsibility of speaking for their service to the press.

It is an assignment full of opportunity; for it is through the press that the armed forces reach most of the public. And it is through the public that the services are enabled to stand, or permitted to falter, as effective instruments of national security.

And so it is not amiss to brush aside some of the unnecessary mystery and strangeness which surrounds the subject. There is nothing to press relations that a man of ma-

as we always assume a rifle is loaded, so must we assume that what we tell a reporter might be quoted.

The ineffectiveness of "off the record" can be shown by a simple illustration. You tell a reporter some hot news, but not for quotation. He goes to another spokesman and asks whether the facts are true, laying before him the whole story. Almost invariably then, the second person, feeling that the cat is out of the bag anyway, will release the story.

"Off the record" should be used only when careful thought shows no alternative; and then you must be

"dynamite" contained in some questions. He should also try to anticipate the most difficult questions that might be asked and to frame a few answers in his mind.

The man who must face the press often will find that he cannot answer every question. It is necessary then to state honestly that:

"I don't believe I should comment on that right now."

"I haven't had a chance to study it fully."

"That's a little out of my field."

"You would have to ask someone else about that."

"Comment on that would be premature right now."

Any person who does not occasionally lean on such answers will spend a great deal of time extricating himself from hot water. Yet here it should be emphasized that most of the time you can give reporters the information they want, and should make every attempt to do so if national security is not thereby imperiled.

So far we have been talking about the effect of what we say when dealing with the press. Equally important, perhaps, is what we do. For behind every news story there is an unwritten story of personal relations between reporter and news source. Often the one has an important bearing on the other. Certainly nothing is gained by irritating or antagonizing a newsmen, and usually there is no reason to do so.

NEWSPAPER PEOPLE are, above all, people. They react, just as other people react, to kindness, courtesy, helpfulness and friendliness. But they react more sharply than most to what they sweepingly refer to as "phonies," because in their work day they are exposed to a greater number of phonies than the rest of us.

A few ground rules might be in order here:

1. Be honest with the press. Never give a false answer to any question because it will be discovered and dog you forever.

2. Be sure of your facts. Nothing irritates the press more than to be given inaccurate information which subsequently must be corrected.

3. Don't waste a newspaperman's time. That is his most precious commodity and he is always in a hurry.



"... the commander is the best source of news."

4. Be accommodating. A reporter needs an opportunity to talk to informed sources of information. Guide him to them.

5. Be available. By virtue of his position, the commander is the best source of news. Don't hide behind a public information officer or other subordinate.

6. Be modest. Command carries with it the necessity for being quoted and photographed. Whenever there is an opportunity to spread the glory around, particularly to enlisted men, do so. It helps morale and offsets the impression of being a publicity seeker.

These ground rules apply when reporters come to you. But the most difficult problems of press relations often arise when they don't come at all . . . when they ignore your command, or brush it off with a few paragraphs on a back page.

The tendency then, when publicity is important to the success of a mission (such as recruiting), is to attempt to pressure or wheedle the papers into publicizing your unit. Yet that policy is foredoomed to failure. Newspapers, particularly metropolitan newspapers, cannot print material solely as a favor. They must print items that interest a majority of their readers. Realiz-

ing this, you will save yourself a great deal of disappointment, frustration and resentment. The answer to increased public information lies in activities that of themselves make news. There is no substitute for news.

Another facet of press relations to trip the unwary is favoritism. The services do not play favorites between newspapers, nor between the various media of public information. No one is authorized to depart from this policy. Favoritism is contrary to the public interest (and foolhardy besides).

Into the life of every commander there also comes a day when he picks up his paper and finds what to him seems a ghastly error concerning his service or the military in general. Human nature impels him to call up the editor, raise hell and demand a retraction. This is unwise. It gets the reporter who wrote the story in trouble. It also irritates the editor because no one likes to have his mistakes publicized, and a retraction is exactly that.

Where errors are concerned, it is usually best to forget them unless some real damage has been done. If they must be corrected, give the reporter a chance to handle it first. Chances are, he can write a second,

accurate story that saves face all around and gets the job done.

If that doesn't work and the correction is imperative, make a polite approach to the editor, point out the damage done and supply the correct information. Rarely is the incident worth provoking hard feelings. Long-term goodwill is more important to you than a momentary flush of "victory." Don't win the battle and lose the war.

An equal amount of self-restraint is necessary in reacting to unfavorable stories or criticism that appear in the papers. If, as may happen, a member of your command is involved in a drunken accident or a public brawl, don't consider it a personal insult if the papers print the story. It is news.

No challenge is more ruffling to an editor than "You can't print that!" And if the editor does not even exempt his own employees from unfavorable publicity, it is not likely that he will hush up a story of yours.

In a situation of this kind it is usually better to take it on the chin and do nothing to keep the story

"alive." Like most of the day's news, it may soon be forgotten by all but a few.

The same fleeting nature may be attributed to most criticism of the services. Generally we enjoy a favorable press across the country based on an honored past. Most criticism encountered arises from speech makers and letters-to-the-editor writers, so far as the average military man is concerned. Washington is, of course, a story unto itself.

In many instances, it is smarter not to answer criticism. To do so doubles the "circulation" of the critic, for in answering him you must give additional publicity to his viewpoint. Persons who missed the first blast will read it when they read your reply. An answer also dignifies the critic . . . puts him on your level . . . and may encourage him to attack again. Often critics can be smothered with silence as well as with kindness.

We are assuming here that the criticism is unwarranted and unjust. Of course if it happens to be justified, the only answer is corrective action. If taken promptly, this can

silence the critic and gain considerable support.

But some unjust criticism is so undermining that it must be answered. In that case, a dignified statement giving the true facts of the matter and letting the public be the judge will normally suffice. But it must come rapidly—and it must be honest—to have good effect.

WHERE THE newspaper itself is criticizing you, a double order of restraint is in order. First of all, they may be right, in which case remedial action speaks louder than words. But even if they are wrong, be careful of setting off a running feud. The quicker such situations can be concluded, the better for you.

If the reader gets the impression from all this that he must sit helplessly by, shrinking before unjust attacks, turning the other cheek daily and being generally defensive and demoralized, such is far from the truth.

One must never underestimate the intelligence of the American people—or overestimate their supply of information on subjects of service interest.

There are a thousand ways for the true facts of national security to be brought before the people, by the leaders of the military, to be sure; but also by the thousands upon thousands of service spokesmen who are called upon to make speeches, give statements and interviews, or participate in discussions regarding defense. Every man in uniform is looked upon by the civilian as somewhat of an authority on these subjects and he has an obligation to speak up—honestly and well.

It has been the writer's objective here to clear away some of the obstacles that appear to surround the necessary business of talking to the American people through the press.

Our whole system is based on an informed electorate, and where military matters are concerned, the situation is well summed up by the Marine Corps Manual:

"Public information," it says, "is a command responsibility."

Yes, it is a command responsibility that each of us must be prepared to handle . . . with confidence, skill and judgment . . . in the interest of a strong America.

US MC



"... human nature impels him to call the editor."



In war or peace, at home or abroad,
the chaplains' long record of spiritual
guidance and courage has earned them a
regular berth on the Marine team

THEIR FAITH IS YOURS

☛ "I AM SORRY THAT IT IS NECESSARY again to inform you of another casualty. Yesterday, 8 December 1950, Lieutenant (jg) Cornelius J. Griffin, Chaplain Corps, USN was wounded in action and air-evacuated. . . ."

With that terse message the 1st Marine Division Chaplain informed the Chief of Chaplains that a steady toll of chaplains was falling casualty to the bitter Korean fighting of December 1950. This unruffled — yet sympathetic — attitude toward the inevitable consequences of war is typical of Navy chaplains who serve with Marines. Many Marines have felt a calmness from the presence of their chaplain, and through the chaplains many Marines have found the greater peace of knowing the Christ whose birthday is celebrated this month.

The cover of last year's Christmas GAZETTE showed this calmness in the face of a Marine with his head



By Maj D. D. Nicholson, Jr.

bowed in reverence. Reader response showed that Marines understand and appreciate the attitude of worship that was depicted. Perhaps the calmness that a chaplain brings to Marines in battle is the special intangible quality that makes commanders feel that their padres are indispensable.

Marine Corps commanding officers are charged by BuPers-MarCorps joint letter of 3 April 1953 to exercise every means "to strengthen the moral, spiritual, and religious lives of the officers and men. . . ." This instruction also states, "As a specialist in the field of religious guidance and as an adviser to the commanding officer on moral matters, the chaplain is one of the key officers in promoting the moral, spiritual, and religious welfare of personnel."

This Christmas season is a good time to take a look at the glory-filled record of Navy chaplains who are the spiritual leaders to whom Ma-

rines look for religious guidance.

It is difficult to measure the impact chaplains have on the Marine Corps. Colonel Homer L. Litzenberg added a remark to a statistics-laden action report of his 7th Marines in the famous "Frozen Chosin" breakout. He said that statistics couldn't express the almost unbelievable value of a chaplain in combat. He pointed out that the very presence of a chaplain gave the troops an uplift of immeasurable value as a means of maintaining morale. He could sense the value of the chaplain's constant movement from one unit to another so that every man saw his chaplain no less than every two or three days.

It's the same way with citations awarded to chaplains. They tell only part of the story. Marines are used to citations that recognize the heroism of men who fire machine guns until death, or the valor of charging into the face of enemy fire to cap-

ture an objective. With chaplains it is different. You have to look between the lines of the citation to see the picture:

. . . a thin line of Marines advance up the Korean ridge . . . a burst of small-arms fire gnaws at the air. One Marine falters then falls as his comrades doggedly continue the advance. For a moment the Marine lies alone. Then from nowhere appears a corpsman who bends over the prone figure. In another moment the corpsman is joined by a second man in Marine dungarees. The second man kneels beside the wounded man.

As the corpsman rolls the wounded man over, the second man tears open a battle dressing, sprinkles some powder on it and holds it to the wound. The wounded Marine moans with pain, then manages a feeble smile as he speaks to the man kneeling over him.

"Hi, Padre. How does it look?"

To get the true picture of a front-line chaplain's heroism you'd have to read a hundred such stories into each citation. For example, when you read the citations for the Bronze Star LtCdr John H. Craven won at the Inchon-Seoul landing or the Legion of Merit he was awarded for the Reservoir breakout, you only get half the picture.

The citations don't tell that he's a Marine's chaplain if ever there was one, that he served a cruise as an enlisted Marine back in the early '30s, or that he has probably served through more campaigns with Marines than any other chaplain in the history of the Navy.

Neither do the citations express the sentiments of the many Marines who knew Craven as did Captain Don France who, before he was killed by the great Chinese attack on the night of 5 December 1950, wrote to his home church:

"Cathedral of Saint Phillip
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dean Walthour:

"This is the interim period when all of us are trying to catch up with our letter writing. . . . I landed at Inchon on D-Day, was among the first Marines to cross the Han River, fought to capture Seoul, and it was my regiment that made the drive to Uijongbu. . . . In all those days one man stood out in my mind as the real leader, spirit and principle for which we are fighting. He is a mild-mannered Navy chaplain who answers to the name of John Craven. I met Chaplain Craven back at Camp Lejeune. Everyone liked him and I remember saying to myself at the time, 'when things get rough, it is going to be comforting to have him around.'

"Since landing in Korea, I know that Chaplain Craven has spent more time in the front lines than any other man in the regiment. Often on patrols I encountered him talking to the men — comforting those who were wounded, giving courage and faith to the dying, and instilling confidence in all those he met. By his very presence everything seemed better and easier and the men accomplished deeds that will live forever. To all of us, he has been a shining example of a chaplain, a father, and a man."

The statement that Chaplain Craven was like "a father" would be



A hovel can become a cathedral of God

considered by him as the greatest compliment. That's because an official attitude of the Chaplain Corps is that "The Chaplain is a living link between the serviceman and the family at home." As Bishop William C. Martin, president of the National Council of Churches put it, "The chaplain in the armed forces stands in the place of father and friend to every man who enters the service." Chaplains are better able to act in this capacity because of the unique position they occupy as direct and personal representatives of their particular denominations. They must be endorsed by their churches before being commissioned as chaplains.

Of course, a chaplain does more than represent one church. He is a constant reminder to everyone of the force of religion in daily life. One of his greatest concerns is that of combatting the vices of profanity, gambling, drunkenness and immorality. These problems are much the same in or out of the service. The chaplain indirectly reduces these problems by his very presence. His being near a man has much the same salutary effect as if the man's parents were near him. With the chaplain around, a man is much less likely to commit any breach of morals. This situation is born of the traditional American respect for the clergy and the principles it represents.

The chaplain also fights these moral problems in a direct and perhaps more effective way. In addition to his functions as clergyman and counselor, the chaplain plays a key role in the Character Guidance Program. Character guidance has been promoted by Navy chaplains since the first chaplain pinned on his cross. However, this program became a part of the official training curriculum of the naval service less than two years ago. Its aim is to shape, develop and enhance an attitude of intrinsic worth in each individual and promote moral and spiritual growth among naval personnel.

Character guidance instruction utilizes specially developed lecture-discussions which have been prepared complete with symbols for use with the latest audio-visual aids. As conducted in most organizations the program calls for the chaplain to be placed on the training schedule and for all personnel who normally attend training to hear basic lectures in the series. The first series of six presentations ranged from Sex Education to Moral Principles. A new series just completed contains 11 lecture-discussions. These cover such subjects as "Let's Look at Me" and "What Keeps Me Going?" Plans are underway to produce a film on freedom and moral and spiritual growth to be used in conjunction

with the latest character guidance lecture series.

Catholic, Protestant and Jewish chaplains participated in the preparation of character guidance materials. Their presentations deal with basic moral principles and do not concern any particular belief.

Aside from the purely instructional aspects of the guidance program, the chaplain is expected to spark the Character Guidance Council. The council is the organized means by which the command formally evaluates its moral responsibilities and moves to meet them.

✿ **COMMANDER Glyn Jones, ChC, USN**, a veteran of much padre service with Marines, including a tour with the First Marines in the early Korean fighting, is one of the Navy's foremost experts on character guidance. Summing up the first year of the new guidance program, Chaplain Jones said, "Many of us have been surprised and gratified by the warmth with which this program has been received by line officers. . . . in the Marine Corps at least, our chaplains have always received wholehearted and intelligent cooperation."

Marine officers are sympathetic to the Character Guidance Program because they know from experience the value of the guidance provided by chaplains who served in combat with Marines. Most Marines would agree with General Matthew B. Ridgway that "When the chips are down, the men turn more and more to their chaplains, and the bigger the man the greater good he does. His influence goes right down in the heart."

Chaplain C. S. Stewart was the first Navy chaplain known to have done extensive work with Marines. He was chaplain for 300 Marines at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York back in December 1862. Chaplains were a part of the U. S. Navy from its inception and Marines undoubtedly were ministered to aboard ship and naval stations by the regularly assigned chaplain prior to 1862. Since the Marine Corps has no Chaplain Corps, our personnel, from the beginning of the naval chaplaincy, have been included within the Navy chaplains' ministry.

On 21 April 1914, a chaplain was



Always time to talk things over

assigned to full-time duty with Marines for the first time. On that date Chaplain Bower R. Patrick (a Protestant) was ordered to the Marine Expeditionary Force of the Atlantic Fleet.

Patrick started a long line of men-of-God to whom Marines turned when, in General Ridgway's language, "the chips are down." Certainly the chips were stacked to fall when in June 1917, Chaplains G. L. Bayard and J. J. Brady reported to the Commanding Officer of the 5th Marines then waiting at Philadelphia for overseas duty. These chaplains sailed with the Fifth that month and were soon followed by Chaplains J. D. MacNair and H. A. Darche in the 6th Marines. Each Marine regiment in France had a complement of one Protestant and one Catholic chaplain. Other chaplains arrived later in France with the First Replacement Battalion.

From the depression, gloom and inactivity of the Verdun sector trenches, Chaplain Brady wrote of the Marines who were itching for a real fight, "Every morning Divine Services were held in some part of the line. Men went to confession and communion and took a fresh grip on themselves."

The effect of not having a graves-registration organization in France was keenly felt by the chaplains serving with Marines. It fell to the chaplains to bury the dead. Concerning this problem, Chaplain MacNair wrote: "There was no 'Burial Corps' in our organization; hence the digging of the graves and the burying was dependent upon volunteer parties of men ordered to play the part of undertaker, grave digger and clergyman." Later in World War I (after the battle below Soissons) chaplains were relieved of the task of burying the dead and a regu-



Chaplain and assistant . . . "Whither thou goest . . ."

lar Marine organization was activated to handle these details.

Between the two great wars, chaplains had continuous service with Marines at home and overseas. They maintained their battle against moral retrenchment and strove to provide a religious atmosphere at Marine installations and on Marine campaigns. Chaplain W. R. Hall, the Shanghai Marines' chaplain, had

signal success when in 1928 he revived what was known as the 4th Marines Church. Its history is unique. Hall managed to have Marine divine services held in the Embassy Theatre on Bubbling Well Road in Shanghai. With characteristic Marine co-operation, Colonel F. D. Kilgore, Commanding Officer of the 4th Marines, had the regiment's band give a concert preceding

Reverse slopes . . . churches of the line



worship services. The first service attracted 600. Afterwards this "church" became an outstanding feature of the religious life of Shanghai.

Navy chaplains in World War II unwittingly gave themselves a publicity send-off with the song "Praise The Lord and Pass the Ammunition." It was popular immediately after Pearl Harbor. Chaplain H. M. Forgy was the principal actor in this unusual drama. On board his ship, the USS *New Orleans*, every gun was firing and lines of men were struggling to provide five-inch shells because the power hoists were out of commission. The chaplain went among these laboring sailors and Marines slapping them on the back and saying, "Praise the Lord," and "Pass the ammunition."*

Pearl Harbor was ghastly enough, but chaplains with the Marines through the remainder of World War II would undergo experiences just as rugged. The six chaplains who went ashore with the Marines at Guadalcanal were the first to see World War II combat with Marines on the offensive. One of these six, Chaplain W. W. Willard, landed in a Higgins boat on the morning of 8 August 1942. His boat was sniped at before it hit the beach. He related, "We jumped over the side with our gear . . . we didn't care much whether we got wet or not, so long as we dodged the Jap machine-gun bullets."

Four Navy chaplains received Silver Star awards for distinguished services with the 3d Marine Division in the Solomons during November 1943. Three were decorated with the Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry in the invasion of Bougain-

*The history of the Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy states: "The 2 November 1942 issue of *Life* published Chaplain W. A. Maguire's picture on the front cover of that number and indirectly, but erroneously, attributed the saying to him. Chaplain Maguire denied making the remark. An account of the incident, which credited Chaplain Forgy with the words, is made by a line officer of the *New Orleans*, who was present at the time, and is found in the introduction of Forgy's book *And Pass the Ammunition*. It should be pointed out that the author of the popular song, Frank Loesser, took liberties with the story and pictured a chaplain manning the gun, which was not the case. Forgy, as a chaplain, was a non-combatant.

ville. The citation of Chaplain W. H. McCorkle is perhaps typical of these decorations. While McCorkle and a corpsman were attending a wounded Marine, they were caught in a burst of Japanese small-arms fire. The corpsman was killed. A bullet pierced McCorkle's helmet and grazed his head. Though injured, the chaplain continued to aid the Marine, brought him to safety and then returned to the front lines. "His courage and unselfish devotion," reads the citation, "were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Aboard ship on the way to Tarawa, Chaplain W. W. Willard told of Marines flocking to the daily divine services for Protestants and Catholics. Each day a few more men accepted God. Willard knew how to win Marine hearts for his God. He was among the first chaplains to come face-to-face with "foxhole religion" in World War II. Back on Guadalcanal he saw his first case of this type religion with which every combat chaplain is familiar. One avowed atheist slowly lost his atheistic views as each Japanese bullet got closer. Finally, after being sobered by hours of flirting with death, the Marine told Willard, "I guess I'm not an atheist after all."

Navy chaplains continued their "foxhole" ministry as the Marines moved toward Tokyo island-by-island. John Craven was preaching the same sermon of thanksgiving, after his battle experience in the Marshalls, at Saipan and Tinian and Iwo Jima. He used the same one after Inchon and after Hungnam. The Scripture basis for that well-worn sermon is Psalms 116 and these words from it must still be ringing in the ears of hundreds of Marines who heard it and lived through the next campaigns:

"The sorrows of death compassed me, and the pains of hell got hold upon me: I found trouble and sorrow. . . . Thou hast delivered my soul from death, mine eyes from tears, and my feet from falling."

The Lord was with other Navy chaplains who kept their eyes on the moral, spiritual and physical welfare of the Marines through the Gilbert Islands, the Marshalls, the Marianas, and right through the final operation of World War II on Okinawa.

The war accomplishments of chaplains with the Marine Corps showed more conclusively than ever before that the role of the chaplain is vital. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz realized this and summed it up nicely on 25 September 1946 with this statement, "By their patient, sympathetic labors with the men, day in and day out and through many a night, every chaplain I know contributed immeasurably to the moral courage of our fighting men."

With an eye to this moral courage, Marines upped the number of chaplains assigned to each division. During World War II a Marine division's complement of chaplains was 16. By the time the Korean outbreak came along in June 1950 the T/O of a division called for 26 chaplains, plus those assigned to attached units. The Corps' request for more chaplains was in itself acknowledgment of their fine record in World War II.

Combat, an experience which brings the Marine close to God and responsive to the message of religion from the chaplain, reached its height in Korea. A 1st Marines' chaplain, Lieutenant Henry E. Austin, wrote from a Korean foxhole atop Hill 676 (captured the day before), an account that illustrates the effect of foxhole faith. He told his friends, "Keep praying. God is blessing . . . and to date I have baptized 97 of

our fighting Marines." Chaplain A. M. Oliver, a Methodist and also a 1st Regiment padre, used the all-purpose Marine helmet as a baptism bowl. He utilized the helmet when, within "a stone's throw" of the enemy, he baptized and received into the church, combat veteran Pfc Marvin F. London, USMCR.

Chaplain Griffin, mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, was one of 14 chaplains wounded in Korea. His heroism was recognized when he was awarded the Silver Star Medal. However, a more touching story than Griffin's (although Griffin was more seriously wounded than any other Navy chaplain in Korea) is that of his chaplain's assistant, Sergeant Matthew Caruso. Caruso assigned himself to watch over the wounded chaplain. The sergeant hoped to save this padre, who had managed, as most chaplains do, to let some of his spirituality rub off on his assistant. When a machine gun suddenly began to spit out enemy bullets in the area, Caruso flung himself over the wounded chaplain. The gun's full burst dealt out death to the sergeant but the chaplain was saved.

It is of interest that so many former combat Marines seek service as Navy chaplains. The small class recently graduated from the Navy's Chaplain School in Newport, R. I., included four students who had



Their compassion and kindness overflow military bounds

previously served as Marines. Chaplain Henry C. Duncan, one of the 5th Marines' chaplains in Korea, was a former line Marine officer in the fight at Peleliu and Okinawa. Another chaplain in the former-Marine category is Robert A. Canfield. He was a Marine master sergeant with six years' duty and a chest full of decorations (including the Silver Star) won at New Britain, Peleliu and Okinawa, before becoming a chaplain.

A former line captain in the Marine Corps rejoined his old Guadalcanal division as a chaplain with the 1st Marine Division in Korea. He was Lieutenant (jg) Edwin S. Jones.

Occasionally the shoe is on the other foot and a former chaplain decides to enlist as a Marine. The winner in this vice-versa competition is undoubtedly Chaplain William McClenahan Miller who was a Lieutenant (jg) back in the early 1900s. He had served a cruise as an enlisted Marine before joining the Chaplain Corps. After serving as a chaplain he re-enlisted in the Marine Corps on 20 March 1922.

Chaplain Robert D. Workman is the most famous chaplain to have previously served as a Marine. An act of 22 December 1944 conferred on him the title "Chief of the Chaplains Division" with the rank of rear admiral. Having had an ex-Marine as head of the Chaplain Corps, and having so many former Marines rejoining Marine combat forces as chaplains, gives the average Marine an unusually close kinship with his chaplain. By the same token, chaplains with the Marines habitually have keen insight into what makes a Marine tick. This is a valuable asset since chaplains strive to meet their fighting congregations on mutual ground. One story from the South Pacific in World War II indicated that some success was achieved in this field. One chaplain, while standing in the chow line, was drenched with hot soup. To the delight of Marines present, he cracked, "Will some layman please say a few appropriate words?"

In Korea, though, chaplains have taken a serious approach to Marine laymen. Chaplain George Felder, Jr., a lieutenant commander with the 1st Engineer Battalion, managed to have four Christmas Eve services going on at the same time

in December 1951. He did it through the use of a group of lay readers among the Marines, who volunteered to conduct services as "assistant chaplains."

Chaplains in Korea have broadened Marines' outlook on "good works" by leading them in humanitarian projects to assist some of the more unfortunate Korean groups. For example, an orphanage sponsored by members of the 1st Marine Air Wing now owns six buildings and riceland valued at more than 38,000,000 won (about \$6,500). The idea for this venture was conceived by Commander Richard D. Cleaves, a Navy chaplain with the wing. Cleaves' project also included such things as building a church for Korean civilians in a

town which never before had a Christian church.

MajGen Clayton C. Jerome, Commanding General of the 1st Marine Air Wing, summed up these activities of his men this way: "The men of this command have undertaken completely on their own a tremendous project worthy of our finest Christian traditions, and it should be an inspiration to the millions of Americans who have loved ones over here. . . . Here is democracy as it is throughout the free world." The wing's endeavors were typical of small and large "good works" projects conducted by Marines throughout Korea.

One Jewish Marine who served in Korea owes his life to the "good works" of a Methodist chaplain.



The Ark that went to war

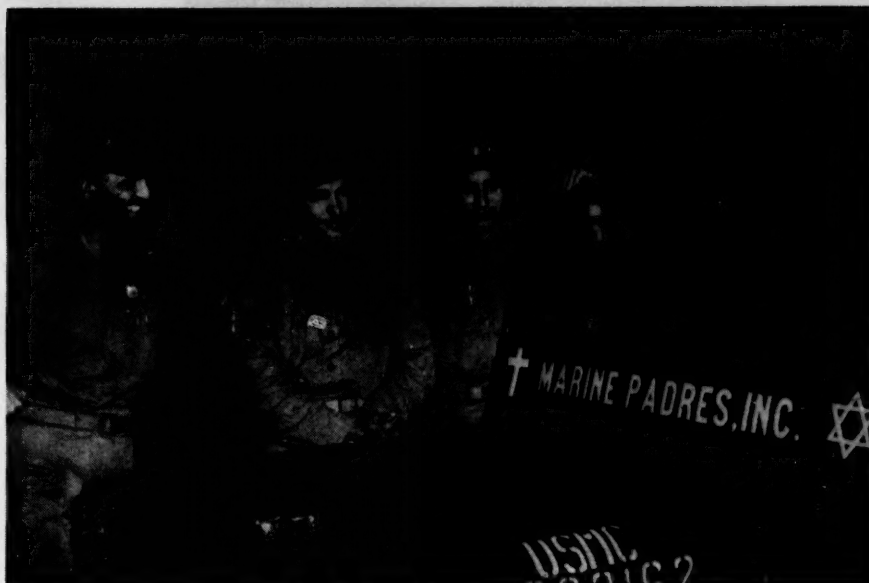
This man had received 10 pints of blood from the blood bank. The doctors then began direct transfusion. Edwin S. Jones, the chaplain who was a former Marine captain, gave the 15th pint of blood, after which the man began to rally. Chaplain Samuel Sobel, Jewish chaplain for the 1st Marine Division, witnessed this event. He said, "It was an example of our way of life that a Methodist minister should give his blood to a Jewish lad." When General A. A. Vandegrift was Commandant of the Marine Corps he touched on this subject when he said about the chaplains with Marines, "No faith lost its identity; but faith was no barrier to common worship."

First Marine Leathernecks of Jewish faith owe a debt of gratitude to Rabbi Sobel. Through his efforts they marched into battle with their own Ark, the only one known to be in the combat zone. The Rabbi brought the Ark to Korea from Honolulu, where he had it made to detailed specifications. It is constructed with intricate handiwork, as fine as any in an established synagogue. The Ark is built with a compactness that enabled Chaplain Sobel to carry it in a specially constructed canvas case right up to front-line units.

This Ark was at "Operation Little-Switch" where chaplains from the 1st Marine Division were the only ones to greet repatriated prisoners. An altar for each of the three faiths was set up so that POWs who so desired could attend worship services as soon as possible after their release. The senior chaplain at Freedom Village during "Operation Big-Switch" was the division chaplain of the 1st Marine Division. He is Commander Lonnie W. Meachum.

Chaplains at Freedom Village closed another chapter of the history of "Navy ministers" in combat with Marines when the truce went in effect. Almost simultaneously 25 chaplains sailed with the 3d Marine Division to commence a new phase of Godly service with Marines overseas in the "peace" of the Cold War.

Few Marines doubt that their chaplains are invaluable to preserving the American way on the battlefield. MajGen E. A. Pollock agrees with this sentiment. In Korea where



Catholic, Protestant, Jewish — no faith loses its identity

he commanded the 1st Marine Division he said, "Under the guidance of their spiritual leaders, the Marines realize that a clean conscience is, like a clean weapon, invaluable in battle."

In a memorandum to his regiment, the 1st Marines, in Korea, Colonel Wilburt S. Brown saw the battle lines of ideology which are being manned on the one hand by Communist commissars and on the other by the chaplains who repre-

sent faiths based on one God. The message stated, "... I urge you all to believe, whether or not you are, or have been, religiously inclined, that in this struggle for decency among men, we are fighting on the side of the Lord. The Communists who oppose us are fighting to deny His existence."

Marines agree with this battle-description. Knowing they are in the fight, they wouldn't want to be there without their chaplains. US & MC



Freedom village — a return to God

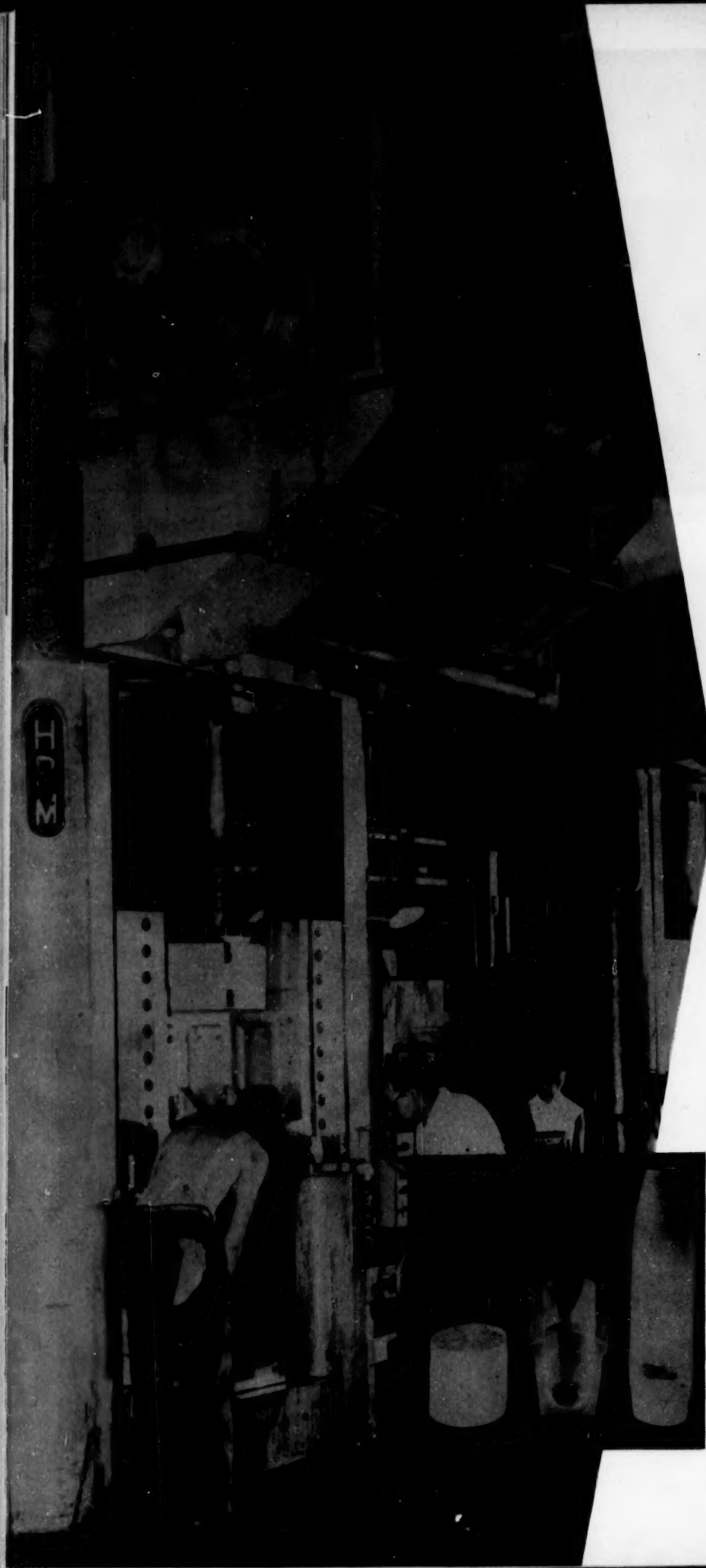
Why not u

WORLD WAR II SAW THE INTRODUCTION of many new weapons by most of the nations involved. The design of these firearms shows how the demands of mass-production, under wartime limitations and scarcities, stimulated the development of new manufacturing techniques. These techniques cut down the amount of scarce and critical raw materials, skilled labor, machine tools and time required to produce a weapon.

We must all realize that the cost of manufacturing an article in wartime is not a matter to be taken lightly. There is a common tendency to feel that the cost of a weapon is not as important as the fact that it is needed immediately. Actually, the more urgent the need for an article, the more vital is the fact that the price must be low. We cannot procure equipment by merely printing more money.

The cost of manufacturing a weapon is determined by the amount of scarce machinery, labor, time and raw materials necessary to make it. The overall picture is one of shortages — shortages of all factors necessary for production. Therefore, it is necessary to design and produce weapons that will use a minimum of these scarce factors of production. We then can manufacture several weapons for the price it formerly cost us to make one. It follows then, that at a time when the weapons and the machinery of war are most vitally needed, the basic demands of economics should spur us to design and produce ever cheaper equipment.

One means of lowering manufacturing costs is by the use of stamped-metal parts. In this process the product is formed by dies in the same manner as automobile bodies are made. With a few strokes of two heavy dies, forced together under great pressure, a piece of flat metal takes on the desired shape with all the ridges, depressions, holes and curves necessary. These pressed parts may then be held together by riveting and spot welding.



Use stampings?

Do our weapons cost more than they're worth?

By 2dLt D. J. Loughlin

Stampings will greatly reduce the amount of machining, labor and time necessary to manufacture a weapon. Many more units can be manufactured in a fraction of the time required by the conventional machining processes of shaping, milling, turning and drilling. The use of dies to determine form and size of components eliminates much of the skilled labor needed in machining processes.

By the end of World War II, stampings were in general use in the manufacture of submachine guns by all major powers. These weapons were made almost entirely of stampings, except of course for the barrels and bolts. Crude and simple in appearance, they performed as well as, and often better than, more elaborate and expensive pre-war models. Stamped parts were frequently used elsewhere in other weapons where the parts were not subject to much stress and strain. Trigger guards in many of our rifles and carbines are an example of this.

The only country to use stampings extensively, however, as major components of weapons firing high-powered cartridges, was Germany. This was due not only to the fact that the Allied bombings were forcing Germany to this extreme, but also that German authorities have always been eager to try out new techniques and innovations.

The reason for the lack of success

of some of these weapons is that the Germans had little time to develop and perfect the processes and were beginning to show the effects of repeated Allied bombings in the quality of their products. Although design and conception of the weapons were excellent, the finished product was sometimes unable to stand up under the strain of rough use in the field.

Desperation had forced the German engineers to decrease strength and safety margins in manufacturing, thus lessening the reliability of the weapon. This does not mean that the weapon itself, or the basic process by which it was made, was faulty and there is no reason why we cannot improve upon a fundamentally good idea. Modern metallurgical techniques now utilized in this process can give us a better finished product than one made by a costlier and more time-consuming process.

Unfortunately, the word "stamping," when applied to a manufactured article, brings to the minds of many of us a mental image of a flimsy and weak product incapable of standing up under strain and wear. This need not be so. Stamping is not confined to forms using thin sheet-metal. It can be used to form metal of the thickness and strength required for, say, automatic rifle receivers. When it comes to forming metal that thick (about one-eighth of an inch), the process is not

unlike the forging and drawing of metal. Forgings and drawings do not have the stigma of inferiority that stampings have, yet all three processes are very similar in their dependence upon dies for shaping metal. When speaking of stamping the major components of high-powered firearms, it is better to think of the process as a combination of all three—stamping, forging and drawing. Forging and drawing have the same advantages of using dies for making metal conform to the required shapes and sizes.

As an example of how the use of dies can improve the quality of manufactures and lower the costs, let us look at the new "cold extrusion" shell manufacturing process. This process has been developed to a great degree by the Mullins Manufacturing Corporation of Salem and Warren, Ohio. Hydraulic presses used in the process have been designed by the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company of Mount Gilead, Ohio. One of the chief advantages of the cold extrusion process is that it makes extensive use of die operations in presses to eliminate the machining necessary to finish shells manufactured by the older methods. Shells produced by this method have less wastage by 40 percent and greater uniformity and accuracy, with a weight tolerance reduced from 9.6 to 3 ounces. A more consistent weight is an aid to accuracy.

A wall thickness tolerance of .044 of an inch has been reduced to .003 of an inch, thereby reducing machining time and expense. The use of dies allows close dimensional tolerances because the precision-made dies duplicate results in each piece produced. Low-carbon steels may be used to meet the requirements of artillery shells because cold extrusion gives uniformly high mechanical properties to the steel without heat treatment. Doing away

little attention has been given to a more extensive use of stampings. This condition persists in spite of many opportunities to study captured weapons, interrogate German engineers and perform our own experiments. Why haven't we produced stamped-out weapons capable of firing high-powered cartridges? There can be only two reasons: Either such weapons are impractical, or we have been negligent in applying the latest metallurgical de-

velopment and speed of production show it to be an important step in the evolution of new manufacturing techniques. It is unfortunate that it was not made to higher standards, because it often will not stand up under rugged use.

The FG 42 (Fallschirm Jaeger Gewehr — paratroop machine gun) was designed primarily for use by airborne troops. It is gas-operated, air-cooled and bipod-supported. Its turning-bolt action operates on the same principle as the M1 rifle and caliber .30 carbine. The weight is only 11 pounds with a 20-round magazine. This is very light for a light machine gun of its class, and it is well balanced for firing from the shoulder. It fires from a closed bolt in semi-automatic fire, and from an open bolt in full-automatic. This highly desirable feature gives accuracy in semi-automatic fire, and a cooling effect during full automatic. It was probably copied from the Johnson M1941 light machine gun.

The receiver body of the FG 42 is made of stamped metal, as is the trigger mechanism housing, the two halves of which are welded together. Some models have a short wooden stock, while others have a very light stamped-metal stock, with reinforcing corrugations. The bipod also is stamped. Its light weight and the fact it can be produced rapidly and economically are the keynotes here.

Perhaps the most remarkable automatic weapon of the last war was the short-recoil operated MG 42 (Maschinen Gewehr — machine gun). When the MG 42 was introduced, it replaced the MG 34 as the standard machine gun of the German army. The MG 34 is a fine weapon in many ways and is beautifully machined. It is not, however, adapted to mass production, and has proven somewhat sensitive to dirt. Both weapons are meant to be all-purpose types. With the bipod, they make fine automatic rifles or light machine guns. Using the tripod, with bipod folded, they are converted to excellent medium or heavy machine guns with the aid of their quick-change barrel systems. The only real fault of the MG 42 is that the rate of fire was set very high so it could be adapted for anti-aircraft use. But the rate of fire is far too high, by our practices, for ground



The Thompson: an unnecessary lock made it expensive

with this heat treatment reduces costs, of course, and also cuts down on the amount of manganese used in production—an important saving since manganese is one of our critical metals.

Briefly, what are the advantages of this cold extrusion process? They are: less tolerances allowable in weight and dimension; cheaper and faster production and less wastage; and its ability to use low-carbon steels for economy and speed of production.

The advantages listed above are precisely those we can get by using dies and hydraulic presses to form pressed-metal parts for our weapons. For years we've been using the M2 tripod for the Browning M1919A4 light machine gun, yet it still costs the government \$207.00 for the tripod alone! Surely there must be a way to make a more economical tripod and other ordnance items. It is the writer's belief that major components and accessories (tripods, bipods, etc.) of high-powered firearms can be formed by dies, and that this system will not only give us better weapons, but cheaper and lighter ones.

It seems that in this country very

developments to our ordnance production.

A few brief descriptions of some German weapons using stamped parts may help us to decide how the idea works out in practice, and whether or not such weapons are practical.

The MP 43 (Maschinen Pistole) is a unique German design. It has stamped-out parts for the entire receiver, handguards, trigger housing, front-sight assembly and gas-piston housing. Reinforcing ridges are stamped into the receiver to give additional strength. Although at first called a machine pistol (or sub-machine gun, as we would call it), the later model, the Karabiner 44, was more aptly listed as a carbine. It fires a 7.92mm (.312 caliber), 125-grain bullet, from a cut-down rifle cartridge, at a velocity of 2,300 feet per second. The power of this round is about halfway between our carbine and a standard rifle loading. Although it uses a more powerful, more accurate and longer-range loading than our caliber .30 carbine, the K 44 weighs 10½ pounds, which is about five pounds heavier than the carbine. The weapon admittedly is too heavy for its class, but its econ-

use. Removal of the muzzle booster should bring it down to a reasonable rate.

The most advanced feature of the MG 42 is that it is dependent upon stampings for the major components of its construction, and yet is efficient and reliable under field conditions. Barrel jacket, receiver, feed cover and feed parts are of stamped metal, welded lengthwise. The stock is plastic. This design is the finest of the stamped-out type and represents the most advanced thinking in the automatic weapons field. Anyone desiring to learn more about this remarkable machine gun is referred to Colonel Chinn's book, *The Machine Gun* (prepared by BuOrd, 1951).

Sneering press reports were released when the MG 42 first appeared. It was claimed that the extensive use of stampings and its unfinished appearance proved it to be an inferior type of machine gun and that the Allied bombings had sharply reduced Germany's ability to make first-rate weapons. Actually, the MG 42 is the result of imaginative designers applying bold innovations to the latest metallurgical techniques. The result of their work is an ingenious, cheap, sturdy and effective weapon. It can be made with a minimum of machine tools, skilled labor and man-hours. Its rough and

unfinished appearance is the result of intelligent application of available labor and tools to the surfaces that count. Why finish off the exterior surface of a barrel when it has a better cooling effect when left rough? It may look bad, but it works better. Remember that the only belt-fed weapon that we have comparable in mobility to the MG 42 is the Browning M1919A6, which is 10 pounds heavier than the MG 42. That 10 pounds difference means more ammunition can be carried.

The reader may well wonder why, if the use of stamped parts is practical and effective, the technique has not been incorporated into new designs of our own. The answer may be found in our attitude in the past towards new weapons design. W. H. B. Smith in his book *Small Arms of the World*, gives a good account of our experiences with the Thompson submachine gun:

"As far back as 1929, the British *Textbook of Small Arms* ... pointed out that the premier American submachine gun, the Thompson, was very expensive because it was complicated by an intricately machined lock. It was further pointed out that with the low-velocity cartridge employed the lock was unnecessary; and that when removed from the arm, no difference in operation was discernible!

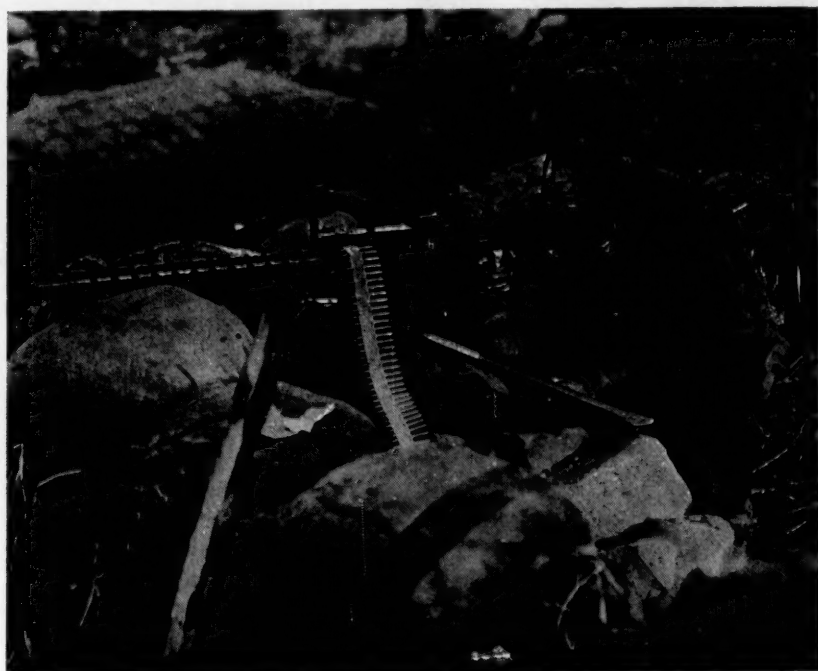


"Yet so little did we do about arms research that when we entered World War II ... this same gun, selling at \$185.00 and up, was put into production in several plants. It was widely and glibly stated that the cheap and terribly efficient German mass-produced design would not work with our heavier cartridge."

In 1943, the United States finally came out with the M3 submachine gun. We at last had a stamped-out weapon that was at least as good as the Thompson, weighed much less, and cost only about \$22.00 in that year. Practically the whole weapon, except for barrel and bolt, was of pressed metal. Had we been realistic enough in the 1920s to learn from others, and to see that the technique of die-formed parts was practicable for use in submachine gun production, millions of dollars worth of labor and machinery could have been profitably utilized on other vital defense equipment.

In conclusion, then, we have attempted in this article to point out the advantages of using hydraulic die presses to form the major components of our infantry weapons. Die presses make production cheaper and quicker and at the same time they permit less variation in each product. We have described a few German experiments in die-formed weapons in an attempt to show that light, cheap and sturdy weapons can be made from stamped parts. Last, we mentioned how slow the United States has been to adopt short-cut manufacturing techniques, even when other nations have led the way and showed that these techniques were practical.

It is the writer's belief that if the attitudes of ordnance authorities towards new developments in infantry weapons were more modern, the American foot soldier would long ago have had stamped-out weapons that would be much cheaper and lighter than those he now uses. These new weapons would also incorporate the many advantageous features that have been developed in the past 35 years. US MC



\$207.00 . . . for the tripod alone!

SHORE



PARTY'S

inland war

The brigade shore party established the first of many railheads by initiating operations at Chang Wong on 3 August 1950. It also assisted in salvage operations in that area. Following this, one team established a railhead at Masan where it was joined later by other elements of the group. Then came a rare interval of normal shore party operations at Chindong-ni and Tangdong-ni. Finally, the company went back to Masan by LST in the round-robin that characterized those early days of brigade action around the Pusan perimeter.

While the main elements of shore party outloaded the brigade at Masan, one team went forward on 16 August to establish a supply dump at Yongsan and another team operated the railhead at Miryong. This type of leapfrogging of shore party teams from one village to another, alternating between supply

dump and railhead operations, continued until the brigade was absorbed into the division for the Inchon landing.

As a consequence of the large degree in which shore party employed indigenous labor, the shore party commander was made brigade labor officer. Korean labor proved a prime source of augmentation personnel without which shore party would have been an organization of many chiefs and all too few Indians.

As the division staged through Kobe, Japan, in early September 1950, the 1st Shore Party Battalion minus one company (with brigade) handled the outloading for Inchon. The landing itself gave shore party little opportunity to operate along lines familiar to Pacific landings of the World War II era. Port facilities quickly became available and these were in turn manned by an Army engineer special brigade.



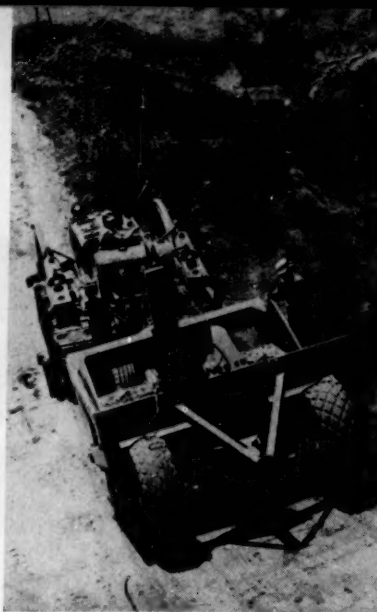
The first year of Korean action carried the shore party, then the size of a single company, from the initial dockside landing with the brigade in Pusan in August 1950, through division landings at Inchon and Wonsan in battalion size. Even during this early period much of the shore party's time and effort found expression in various forms of secondary employment.

Equipment operators and heavy cranes were left behind to assist the Army as the rest of the 1st Shore Party Battalion pushed inland to furnish engineer and logistic support for division units across the Han River. By 20 September the 1st Shore Party Bn command post had opened near Kimpo airfield, there to be rejoined by Charlie Company which had been with the 7th Marines in reserve.

Shore party personnel reconnoitered crossing sites and then provided security for DUKWs and LVTs to move supplies across the river. Two ferry sites (of M4A2 floating-bridge rafts) were operated by the battalion, while part of Able Company maintained the MSR leading from the river crossing.

Commencing 9 October, the battalion assisted in outloading the division for Wonsan. A detachment was sent ahead for reconnaissance of beaches, planning and marking of assembly areas, traffic patterns, dump and supply points, improvement of beaches and exit routes and removal of beach and land mines. Most of the labor came from local sources. The division landed on the 26th, and in five days' time the shore party had completed its primary mission. Part of the unit then moved into Wonsan proper to prepare the dock area for the arrival of X Corps units. The battalion was put under operational control of X Corps on 6 November to operate the dock area and establish Army dumps, and subsequently to assist with the landing of 3d Infantry Division supplies and equipment. The 1st Shore Party Battalion had the responsibility of operating the entire port and beaches of Wonsan during the time X Corps was in northeastern Korea. Logistical requirements of troops ashore made this a most significant achievement.

Elements of shore party were sent to the Wonsan airstrip for maintenance work; an advance echelon was sent to Hamhung, and the remainder manned a part of the 3d Division beach perimeter. The outloading of all UN forces from Wonsan commenced on 2 December. The battalion played a significant part. The final phase of this operation brought shore party the missions of providing perimeter defense for the airfield, the destruction of



Assistance for the engineers

enemy ordnance and general salvage.

The battalion departed Wonsan on 10 December enroute to Hungnam to rejoin the division, while a detachment was sent to Masan to unload division rear-echelon cargo. The division and other X Corps units were evacuated over the Hungnam beaches in the period 11 through 24 December, and shore party played a major role by outloading some 11,000 tons of cargo, 6,300 vehicles and over 100,000 personnel. There are many interesting sidelights on this evacuation. As a result of it, the shore party brought out many additional items of equipment which had been earmarked for destruction. These items, mainly engineer equipment, greatly increased the engineer capability of the shore party, which proved a real asset for subsequent secondary mission assignments.

The next month found shore party engaged in normal operations in connection with moving the division, first to Masan, then on to Pohang. Baker Company remained at Pohang to give logistic support to the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, and the bulk of the battalion went forward in direct support of the 1st Engineer Battalion to maintain the MSR north of Chungju. Charlie Company began operations of the division railhead at Chungju. The movement north brought about an expansion to these activities during March to include road maintenance of the division MSR north and south of Wonju and also the Wonju airstrip, in addition to maintenance of

the MSR in the vicinity of Hoengsong and continuation of division railhead operations at a new locale, Dalchon.

In April the shore party was alerted to prepare for a variety of assignments: to provide security for division units in the Chunchon area, to defend the critical Hongchun-Chunchon MSR and to provide personnel for MP duty at the division CP. During the period, the battalion also constructed a timber trestle bridge as part of its road responsibility.

Assignments in May followed much the same pattern. The battalion continued the logistic support of the 1st MAW, the maintenance and improvement of some 32 miles of division supply roads, railhead operations at Wonju and provision of security for the Hoengsong airfield. In addition, support was rendered to both service and ordnance battalions in salvage operations, and Charlie Company received instruction for MP assignments.

In September 1951, the logistic support of the 1st MAW was shifted to the 1st Combat Service Group and greater emphasis placed on road work and general shore party training. Flash floods during the rainy season had given the battalion some anxious hours in its responsibility of keeping the vital X Corps MSR open to 24-hour traffic. The number of vehicles moving over this route was not unlike the Red Ball express lines across France and Germany in their World War II heyday. To prevent bottlenecks, emergency patrols scouted the road around-the-clock and pioneer platoons were kept on the alert with equipment spotted in critical areas ready to perform emergency repairs.

To be sure, this kind of responsibility could not be undertaken with standard T/E items. The augmentation came initially in the form of a 90-day loan arrangement with the Army for dozers, scrapers, graders and additional motor transport. Subsequently, as the permanence of these major engineer functions became evident, shore party added the equipment to its allowance. Personnel-wise the battalion underwent a pronounced trend toward MOS 1202 to replace departing 0410s.

However, the occasional prospect of a primary-mission assignment was

sufficient to keep alive the need for shore party training. A large sand-table, complete with ingenious scale models, was a prominent part of all training schedules. Engineer assignments, which kept two engineer companies at separate campsites almost continuously, were rotated so as to permit all units to share in the training and maintain proficiency for the primary job. A practice landing exercise was scheduled for the Pohang-dong area to complete this phase of training properly. Crawler crane and cherry-picker operators brightened at the prospect of renewing old skills. This would be the chance to utilize equipment which had been maintained in peak condition at the shore party rear dump, unused since Wonsan. Beach matting was checked over, beach markers repaired and reconnaissance was made. All was in readiness.

Then the smell of salt water faded. Orders came in August for the division to return to the lines and a variety of assignments came out of the G-4 tent for shore party.

Railheads gave way to airheads as shore party took over operation of division air freight and passenger facilities at Chunchon, Hoengsong and finally Inje. But the greatest excitement was occasioned by the arrival of squadron HMR-161 with giant Sikorskys, and the assignment of the 1st platoon of Charlie Company on 12 September to duties with that unit. Duties included the maintenance of an emergency supply point at established levels for lifts to forward units, the loading and unloading of helicopters, clearing of landing sites, evacuation of casualties by helicopter and, most importantly, to develop along with HMR-161, standardized techniques for employment of helicopters in emergency and tactical troop movement operations.

Truly a new era had dawned for the shore party!

Nevertheless, more prosaic jobs remained to occupy the time of the balance of the battalion. Baker Company undertook the logistic support of an infantry unit on Hill 884 by toting supplies up on foot. These men were the envy of their mates when they succeeded in bringing in two prisoners.

Other elements of the battalion continued with road work and

thereby rendered important assistance to the hard-pressed engineers. In some instances this work was complicated by mines and several casualties resulted. Charlie Company skillfully handled the construction of a double-single Bailey bridge as part of its road responsibility into the Punchbowl area. This was a proud company when the bridge was dedicated on 27 October 1951 to the memory of Colonel Wesley M. Platt.

Yet another assignment came at this period when the division commenced receiving replacement drafts and sending out rotation drafts over the beach of Sokcho-ri. Shore party made the initial reconnaissance and hydrographic surveys and was assigned the job of supervising the entire movement. Commencing in September, this job was handled by a different shore party company each month until the division moved across the peninsula in March of 1952.

As the winter of 1951 began to close in, shore party was assigned to assist the engineers in the construction of a regimental reserve area. Camp Tripoli, as it was named, became a model of its kind. Many a weary infantryman could appreciate the efforts of service troop units in providing such an installation.

The 1st Shore Party Battalion also found solace in the fact that it had finally achieved the goal of getting its own entire organization together in one campsite; probably the first time this had happened since the battalion arrived in Korea, and as subsequent events were to prove, the last time.

As the engineering load increased, previously assigned missions were taken away. Service Battalion took over the air freight and passenger assignment in October, and the Air Delivery Platoon replaced the shore party platoon with HMR-161 in January. This cleared the way for one shore party company to commence outloading of divisional units from Sokcho-ri in March 1952 for the movement by LST to Inchon, while another company travelled across by road to receive these units as they landed. Once established on the west coast, shore party began the development of Ascom City as a supply base. Two companies were detached to carry out engineer mis-

sions but these units were rotated to preserve a desired training level in the battalion. The importance of primary shore party training was demonstrated when the division commenced a series of amphibious exercises in the summer of 1952.

Once again the familiar beach markers fluttered against an offshore breeze and once more the time had come for that long-awaited primary mission!

US & MC



TUNE-UP FOR TRAINING

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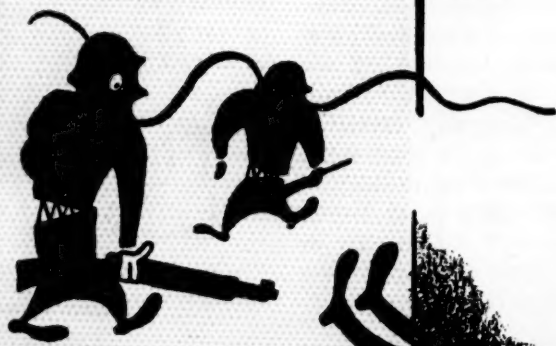
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• MARINES ARE THE BEST TRAINED troops in the world, but they could become even more efficient in their profession if their training programs were overhauled and improved.

For example, let's examine any infantry battalion training program for a three-month period and try to break it down into days of training. Look at it again — does it provide for the basic training required by Marine Corps General Order 83 in the case of cooks, truck drivers, armorers and storeroom keepers? Does it have a separate program for the communicators, mortarmen and machine gunners? After asking these questions, ask one more — "Can the program be improved?"

Certainly it can be improved and there just isn't any way you can estimate how good Marines would become if their training programs gave them more help. But in overhauling the programs, what should be kept in mind?

First of all, you must have a commander who insists on hard work, common sense and obedience to the rules. The rules aren't hard to understand and practically all Marine officers and NCOs know them. But the easiest way to go about this is to apply our knowledge to a practical case, so let's see how we would go about setting up a training program for an infantry battalion.

The first step is the setting up of an organization for training. This sounds easy. In an infantry battalion there are three rifle companies, a weapons company and a headquarters and service company — that's your training organization.

But to break it down further, take a look at one of the rifle companies. It has three rifle platoons, a machine gun platoon, a mortar section and a company headquarters. Will one schedule suffice, or should the company be organized into training units?

Next, look at weapons company and H&S Co. Their organization is even more complex. There's no get-

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ting around it, attempting to train an infantry battalion by company organization will produce one of two things—Jacks-of-all-trades and masters of none, or masters of one trade and recruits at all the others.

In order to give the men balanced training, the battalion must be organized into at least nine training units. The first three units, machine gunners, mortarmen and assault men, should be placed under the general supervision of the company commander of weapons company. The rest of the battalion should be broken up into units in the same manner. These units should consist of the riflemen, the communications platoon, the intelligence section, the cooks, motor transport personnel and a ninth unit made up of H&S Co personnel (less cooks, communication platoon, etc.) plus the company headquarters sections of the other companies.

The last group should be under the supervision of the H&S Co commander for one hour of basic training daily. The rest of the day the men should perform on-the-job training in their specialty under the supervision of their section head. The one-hour, daily basic training and the on-the-job training apply to the cooks and the motor transport section also. Without an organization such as this no course of action will properly train all hands.

✱ NOW THAT WE HAVE the training organization set up, we must make an estimate of the training situation. The entire staff should get in on the act here, and after making an estimate of the situation it should come up with a decision, sometimes called the general plan, which can be developed into a detailed plan or daily schedule. After the training mission has been determined steps leading up to the decision are made logically, and an analysis of factors affecting the mission is made.

The first factor affecting the accomplishment of the training mis-

sion is the existing state of training. In spite of popular conception, the estimate of the existing state of training cannot be obtained by examining the training schedules for the past six months or so. Marine units have a disconcerting habit of transferring personnel quite frequently.

The real source of information is the troops themselves. Inspections by the commander and his staff will provide the best yardstick for measuring the existing state of training. In addition, the S-1 must prepare a comparison of the "on board" rank by MOS with the approved T/O, the percentage of personnel joined during the last quarter, the number of men due for discharge or completion of tour and the personnel who will be trained in service schools.

Another element that should be taken into consideration is the individual training record card which contains an accurate record of the state of training of the individual in the subjects listed in Marine Corps General Order 83. The existing state of training must be accurately determined. It is the very foundation of the work to come.

Next to be considered is the time available to accomplish the mission. The beginning and the end of the period for the training program is generally laid down in directives from higher headquarters; however, this is not the time available. Training losses must be considered, and the time allotted must be subtracted from the total.

Now consider the facilities available. What is physically present on the station and what facilities can be constructed? Check training aids, SRBs and officers' qualification records. Qualified instructors are as much a training facility as dry-net mock-ups or combat villages. The facilities available are the tools with which the commander builds a trained unit.

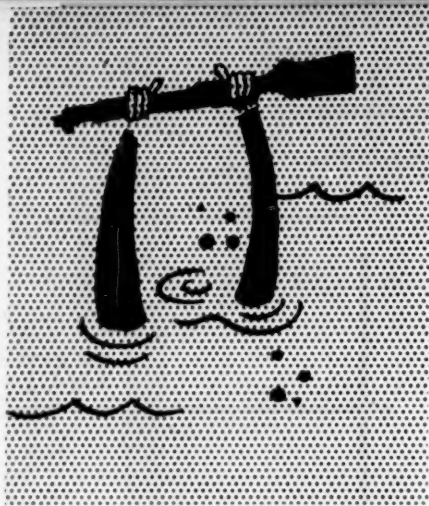
Our old friends, climate and terrain, are next on the agenda. Their analysis needs no elaboration but

SAT

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By Col W. F. Prickett



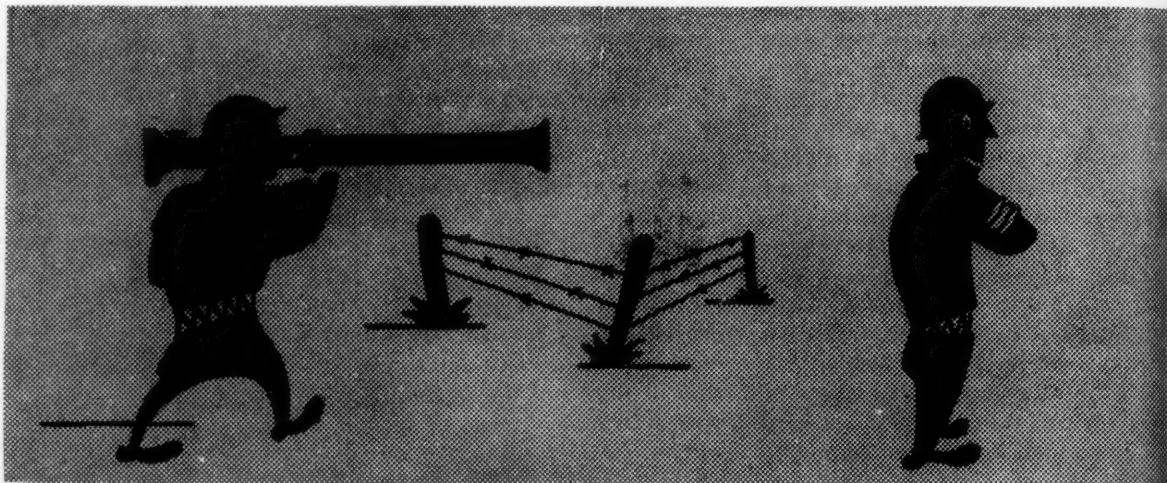
uled. The only cure for physical obstacles is detailed planning.

Human obstacles are the ones that are hardest to overcome and the ones for which the cure is most apparent. They are the "lack of desire" twins—lack of desire to learn on the part of the students and lackadaisical approach to preparation on the part of instructors.

To combat the human obstacle, the commander, by the force of his personality and leadership, must instill the desire to prepare and present instruction properly and enthu-

walk and finally run, in that order. Marines must progress in their training from the simple to the complex in the same manner. Calculus is not taught before algebra, and, by the same token, field firing should not precede qualification firing.

The instruction must have continuity. One subject must be scheduled frequently enough so that one hour's instruction is not forgotten before the next is taught. For example, if a program calls for eight hours of instruction in rifle marksmanship, it would be silly to devote one hour



don't neglect them. Cold weather training can't be accomplished at Vieques nor can you conduct jungle warfare training in Arizona.

The last factor to be considered is the obstacles—physical, administrative and human. Although there will always be special ceremonies to consider, if the time available for training has been accurately computed half the administrative obstacle will have been conquered. Physical obstacles are distances between facilities, lack of transportation and inability to secure the use of areas or training aids when training is sched-

siastically. Instructors' orientation courses will help, but in the last analysis it is up to the commander to make use of the competitive spirit of all Marines to combat the "lack of desire" twins. Competition stimulates interest and enthusiasm.

When each of these five factors has been weighed against the mission, courses of action which will enable the commander to carry out his training mission are set up.

The first one, organization for training, has already been discussed. Next to be considered are the subjects to be taught and the sequence in which they will be taught. Here we must pause and take up the essentials of a good training program.

A good training program must cover the subject. It must not only accomplish the training mission, it must also allow the organization time to comply with other directives of higher authority, such as the directive that requires Fleet Marine Force units to be in a state of readiness to mount out an operation within 48 hours.

The program must be progressive. A baby learns to sit, crawl, stand,

a week for eight weeks to the subject. Continuity also means that each subject naturally leads to the next. Although no one would think of scheduling squad problems before teaching combat signals, there have been training programs guilty of doing such things as scheduling instruction on indirect laying before they teach map reading.

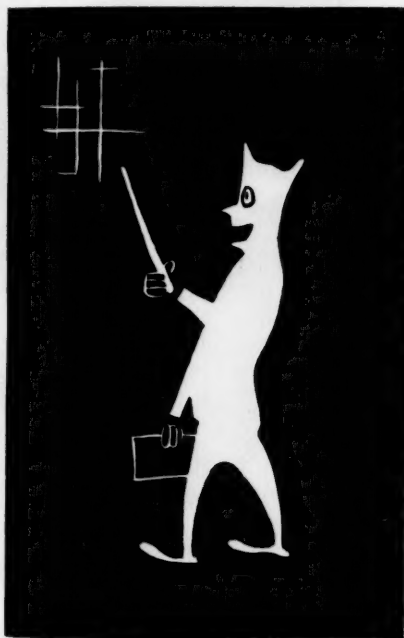
Now we come to what is probably one of the most important considerations in making up a training program—allotting time for administrative matters. This consideration is of prime importance in estimating the "time available" factor discussed earlier. Marines must be paid, take shots, draw clothing, have physical examinations and do many more things which are a part of their everyday life. Set aside specific times for these necessary functions and your training program won't be interrupted.

But the most perfect scheduling can become utterly worthless if the instructors cannot or do not know how to find reference material. Remember that the majority of instructors are junior officers and NCOs

and they do not have the background of knowledge and experience that the commander and his staff have. Tell the instructor where to find the reference material by "chapter and verse."

Use existing facilities—this is a negative as well as a positive requirement. Shoot on the rifle range, swim in the swimming pool, etc. If there is no combat village available, practical work on "combat in towns" must not be scheduled.

Of course, with all other considerations taken care of, the program must be possible. Rome wasn't built in a day and a battalion can't be trained and ready for combat overnight. It takes more than two hours to teach a Marine map reading, therefore any program with a mis-



sion of teaching map reading which only devotes two or three hours to the subject is demanding the impossible of the troops.

Included in the course of action must be the assignment of intermediate goals. Prior to teaching platoon tactics the instructor must be certain that the squads are proficient in squad tactics. Therefore, the intermediate goal in this case is "to train all rifle squads in the principles and techniques of squad tactics." The intermediate goal in the training program performs the same function as the phase line in the assault. It is a place to reorganize and re-orient prior to continuing. The intermediate goal is a milestone along the way

to the accomplishment of the training mission.

If the course of action clearly states a means of procuring the supplies and equipment necessary to carry it out, there will be no supply failures. The time to plan for procurement is before the course is decided on. S-4 is a busy man during the estimate of the training situation. He must prepare a procurement plan for each course of action presented by the S-3.

Finally, each course of action must provide a method of supervising and administering the training. Remember, there are five steps in the training process—preparation, presentation, demonstration, application and examination. This process must be applied to each subject taught as well as to the intermediate goals and to the training mission as a whole. A decision must be made as to who is to be responsible for each step in the program. This decision must be made prior to the time the training program is started.

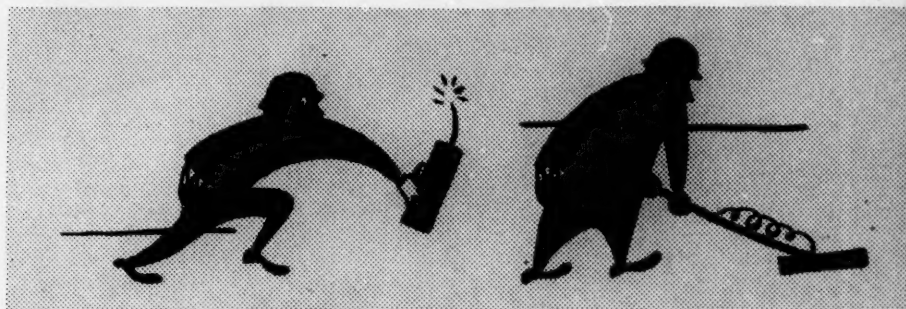
When the various courses of action have been outlined the commander must compare them and decide on the best course. Kick them around! The battalion will have to

to" to "forenoon recall," periods of instruction must be tailored to fit that amount of time. Draw up a chart showing each day (forenoon and afternoon) in the training period. Include time for administration, add time for parades, reviews, inspections and other things required by higher headquarters, and plan the program so it fits into the remaining squares on the chart.

S-2 has prepared a study of the climate and terrain. Does it rain often? Prepare an alternate schedule for inclement weather. Be prepared when the parade is called off because of rain, and don't try to get by on one inclement weather schedule for the entire training period. The program must be progressive and an inclement weather schedule that might have been perfect the second week is useless the fifth week.

To sum it all up—in order for Marines to be better trained, commanders must decide on the characteristics of a good training program, they must make an estimate of the situation utilizing the entire staff and prepare the program so that it has all the desired characteristics.

The schedule must be prepared



live with the decision for the entire training period. Once decided on, the course of action selected becomes the decision or general plan.

Now that a decision has been made, the work of translating the general plan into a detailed schedule begins. In making up the detailed schedule the characteristics of a good training program must be kept in mind.

Don't commit the error of planning the schedule by the week. Marines are trained day-by-day and, in most instances, by the half-day. The commander must recognize this fact and plan accordingly. If there are three-and-one-half hours from "turn

recognizing the fact that Marines are trained by the half-day and that inclement weather schedules are necessary. The characteristics of a good program must be kept constantly in mind and none of them violated.

The preparation of a training program requires hard work and thought on the part of the entire staff.

Marines who are trained under programs planned in this manner will be trained better and will live longer in battle. Keep these principles, and the spectre of a parent saying "my son would be alive today if he had been properly trained" will never haunt you. USMC



OUR FIRST KOREAN WAR

The fighting was secured . . . then came frustrating negotiations

. . . with a prisoner for good measure



By Capt J. F. [Name]

John Glymer

THE CHIEF UNITED STATES NEGOTIATOR had reached the end of his patience. Vexed almost beyond words and unable to get a reasonable agreement either from the Chinese or the Koreans, he finally sent this dispatch to the State Department:

"Every artifice which human ingenuity can devise will be resorted to [by the Koreans] to maintain their own superiority and prove to their people the absolute inferiority of foreigners. Refusal to negotiate is the first step. . . ."

It could have been written yesterday at Panmunjom. But the time was 1871 and the negotiator, Frederick F. Low, a former Congressman and Governor of California. The occasion was the United States' first "war" in Korea, and the similarities between it and the Korean war today are so striking they almost defy coincidence.

Like the recent conflict, America's first intervention in Korea came as the result of an unprovoked attack. Our retaliation then was as much a "police action" as the United Nations' initial attempt to halt the North Korean aggressors in the latest struggle. Eighty-two years ago, United States Marines waded ashore in an amphibious landing only a few miles from the site of their Inchon landing of 1950. And when the fighting stopped, we found ourselves entangled, then as now, in a web of frustrating negotiations between the Koreans and the Chinese, with a prisoner issue thrown in for good measure.

The incident of 1871 was a week-end war, occurring Saturday and Sunday, June 10-11. The fighting lasted only 18 hours and the Congressional Medal winners outnumbered our casualties. It was America's biggest naval engagement between the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, but it created almost no stir at home. Aside from official Navy and State Department records of the day, only a few columns of type and a handful of woodcut illustrations constitute the public record.

Even the great *New York Herald*, busy chronicling the last days of the Franco-Prussian War, casually dismissed our Korean affair as "our little war with the heathen," and that seemed to sum up the attitude of the American people. Yet it would not be straining credulity too greatly to say that Korean War I may have set the stage for Korean War II, because it led to Korea's first treaty with a Western nation and ended centuries of Oriental isolation for a land as mysterious then as Tibet still seems today.

The United States began having trouble with Korea in 1866. In September that year the merchant schooner *General Sherman* ran aground in the Han River and the Koreans burned the vessel and murdered the crew. Tai Won'gun, the despotic regent, was waging a bloody anti-foreign campaign and the Hermit Kingdom seethed with unrest and violence. Missionaries were forced to flee for their lives. More than 20,000 native Christians were massacred in the next four years.

Even so, we might not have sent an expedition to Korea if it hadn't been for Admiral Perry. His famous "Open Door" treaty with Japan in 1854 had convinced many, including President Grant, that American seapower possessed a magic influence for peace in the turbulent Far East. Thus it was that a five-ship squadron of the Asiatic Fleet steamed up the west Korean coast and dropped anchor in the mouth of the Han River, gateway to Seoul, on May 19, 1871.

Rear Admiral John Rodgers was in command of the flotilla which consisted of two Civil War gunboats, the *Palos* and the *Monacacy*, and two corvettes, the *Benicia* and the *Alaska*. Aboard Rodgers' flagship, the *Colorado*, was Frederick F. Low, United States Minister to China. Low was the man assigned by the State Department to obtain an open-door treaty with Korea. But neither Grant nor his advisers had reckoned with wily Tai Won'gun.

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patiently paced his cabin in the *Colorado*, vainly waiting for the high Korean officials he had asked to see. Finally, he decided to send two small naval parties up the Han River, hoping thus to establish contact and prove to the suspicious Koreans that his mission was sincerely peaceful. The first group returned to the squadron, reporting some success, but the second was attacked without warning by the blazing cannon of a Han River fortress. Miraculously, the crews of the gunboats fought their way out of the trap with only two casualties.

Low and Rodgers, naturally, were incensed at this "treacherous attack upon our people." They would, Low told Washington, give Tai 10 days to make his amends. If he failed, Admiral Rodgers would send out a punitive expedition.

D-Day was June 10th, and it dawned without an apology from the palace at Seoul. Before noon, a motley assembly of vessels was steaming up the Han. It was a makeshift task force, but Rodgers planned a maneuver as modern as any today.

While the two gunboats drew the fire of the forts, a landing party would slip ashore and attack from the flanks and rear. Captain MacLain Tilton's 105 Marines were to be the core of the assault force. Backstopping them would be every available man-jack of the squadron, 651 in all, whom Rodgers had organized into a battalion of infantry and a battery of howitzers. And in charge of the expedition, he placed Commander Homer C. Blake, the Naval officer who led the cruise up the river on June 1st.

Rodgers' tactics worked perfectly on the first two forts. The *Palos* and the *Monacacy* not only succeeded in decoying the enemy's fire, but their own bombardments breached the walls and drove the defenders to shelter in the ravines to the rear. As a result, the Leathernecks and Bluejackets entered the first fort late Saturday afternoon without a fight, destroyed its 40 old breechloading cannon and then encamped for the night, the first American troops to sleep on Korean soil. The second fort fell in similar fashion early Sunday morning after a three-mile march. But if they thought they were on a simple weekend excursion, the men of the fleet

were soon to change their minds.

Ahead loomed a conical hill, 150 feet high, that rose from the valley floor like a castle surrounded by a moat. At its summit squatted another bastion, bigger and more ominous than the others. White-clad figures scurried about its reddish rock walls and a host of pennants fluttered from the ramparts. While they watched, the fort belched a tremendous sheet of flame and smoke. The Koreans were shelling the gunboats in the river; it was time to begin the attack by land.

THE LAST HALF-MILE was tough going by any war's yardstick, with the men under fire all the way. About 150 yards from the "Citadel," as the men dubbed it, enemy fire became so intense that the leading Marines had to dig in and wait until the sailors could join them. For four minutes they laid down a lethal hail of lead against the ramparts. Then Captain Tilton leaped up, brandishing his sword. The final rush was underway.

This time the Koreans did not flee. Uttering wild, high-pitched cries, they wielded bejeweled swords, ancient matchlocks and even hurled stones and their own half-naked bodies in a last, desperate attempt to hold the walls. But they were no match for the cutlasses, rifles and fists of the fleet. When the battle ended Sunday noon, 243 Koreans lay dead inside the Citadel alone. By contrast, the smaller expeditionary force suffered only three dead and 10 wounded in the entire campaign.

One of those killed was Navy Lieutenant H. W. McKee who fell in hand-to-hand fighting on the ramparts. His men renamed the site Fort McKee. And in the Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis, "his brother officers of the Asiatic Fleet" erected a mural commemorating his gallantry.

Two other heroes were Marine Private Hugh Purvis and Corporal Charles Brown. The first man over the wall, Purvis slashed his way to the main flagstaff where he and Brown coolly hauled down the Korean colors despite stiff resistance. They were but two of the 15 Medal of Honor winners in the expedition when it returned Monday morning to the anchorage 10 miles down the

river from the Citadel.

Admiral Rodgers was jubilant over the victory, but Minister Low's elation turned sour almost the next day. Instead of speeding negotiations, as he had hoped, Low discovered the military success only netted him another ride on the diplomatic merry-go-round. The Koreans insisted their country was still a part of the Chinese Empire and obviously couldn't enter into a treaty with a foreign state. And when Low appealed to the Chinese, he was told Korea was quite able to run her own affairs, thank you, without help from the Emperor.

Determined to stop the buck-passing, Low tried a new tack. The expedition had captured 15 prisoners at Fort McKee "to demonstrate that ... wounded men, although enemies, are humanely and tenderly cared for." So he sent a new message ashore. If Korea would guarantee the prisoners would do no more fighting, Low declared he would release them immediately.

Ironically, the reaction that greeted this proposal was just the opposite from the stand the enemy is taking on prisoner releases in Korea today. In a note left on a stick on a sandbar, the Koreans advised Low that his prisoners had been severely penalized by their own government for surrendering and it was immaterial whether he released them or not.

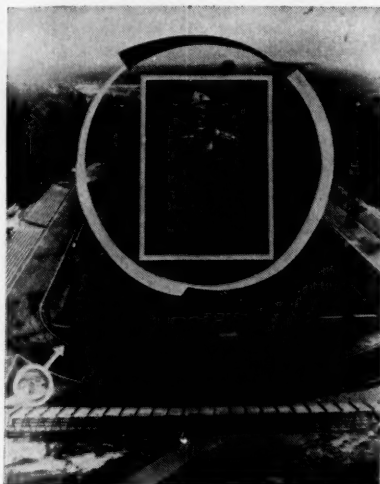
Time now was running short. For six weeks the flotilla had been lying off the coast, and Admiral Rodgers feared the oncoming typhoon season. Finally on July 3d the ships raised anchor and churned back to Shanghai, while Low gave vent to his exasperation in the previously-mentioned dispatch to the State Department.

Negotiations continued intermittently thereafter, but not until 10 years later did the United States get the pact it wanted — the Treaty of 1881, which settled the First Korean War and opened Korea to Western trade and influence. It was hardly a war as wars go, but in the light of today's war, it can give rise to some interesting speculation. For if history seems to be repeating itself in Korea, will the present conflict take as long to settle?

Perhaps only the Kremlin can answer. US & MC

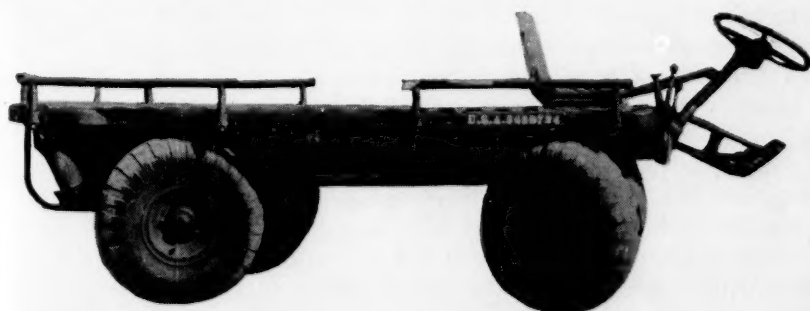
in brief

Liversedge Field at Camp Lejeune has been dedicated in honor of the late BrigGen Harry B. Liversedge, outstanding Marine athlete of the early twenties.



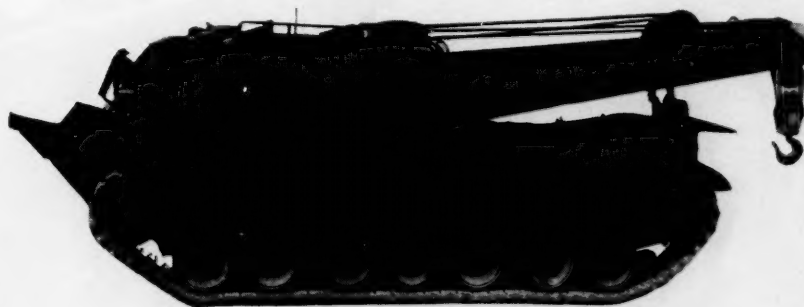
Flameout (jet-engine failure in flight) will be a thing of the past when the Navy's new 18-horsepower battery is adopted. Compact enough to be carried in the smallest jet plane, the battery is powerful enough to start a jet on the ground or in the air six or seven times without recharging. The battery occupies less than one cubic foot of space and weighs 60 pounds, but the weight is expected to be reduced to 50 pounds.

"*Mechanical Mule*" is the name and function of the Army's new XM274 (below), a light-weight, highly mobile vehicle designed for use by combat troops in forward areas. Four-wheel drive and four-wheel steering, which can be operated from positions on or off the vehicle, have also been incorporated.



The world's aircraft speed record was returned to the United States by LtCdr James B. Verdin in a Douglas, Navy F4D Skyray, after the crown had been in Britain for eight days. The new record is 753.4 miles per hour, 16.1 mph over the British mark.

Jiggs VI takes the oath of enlistment as mascot at Quantico while *Jiggs V* (right) waits for his retirement papers. The new *Jiggs* was donated to Quantico by 10-year-old Brian Tillson of Washington, D. C., in answer to a nation-wide appeal.

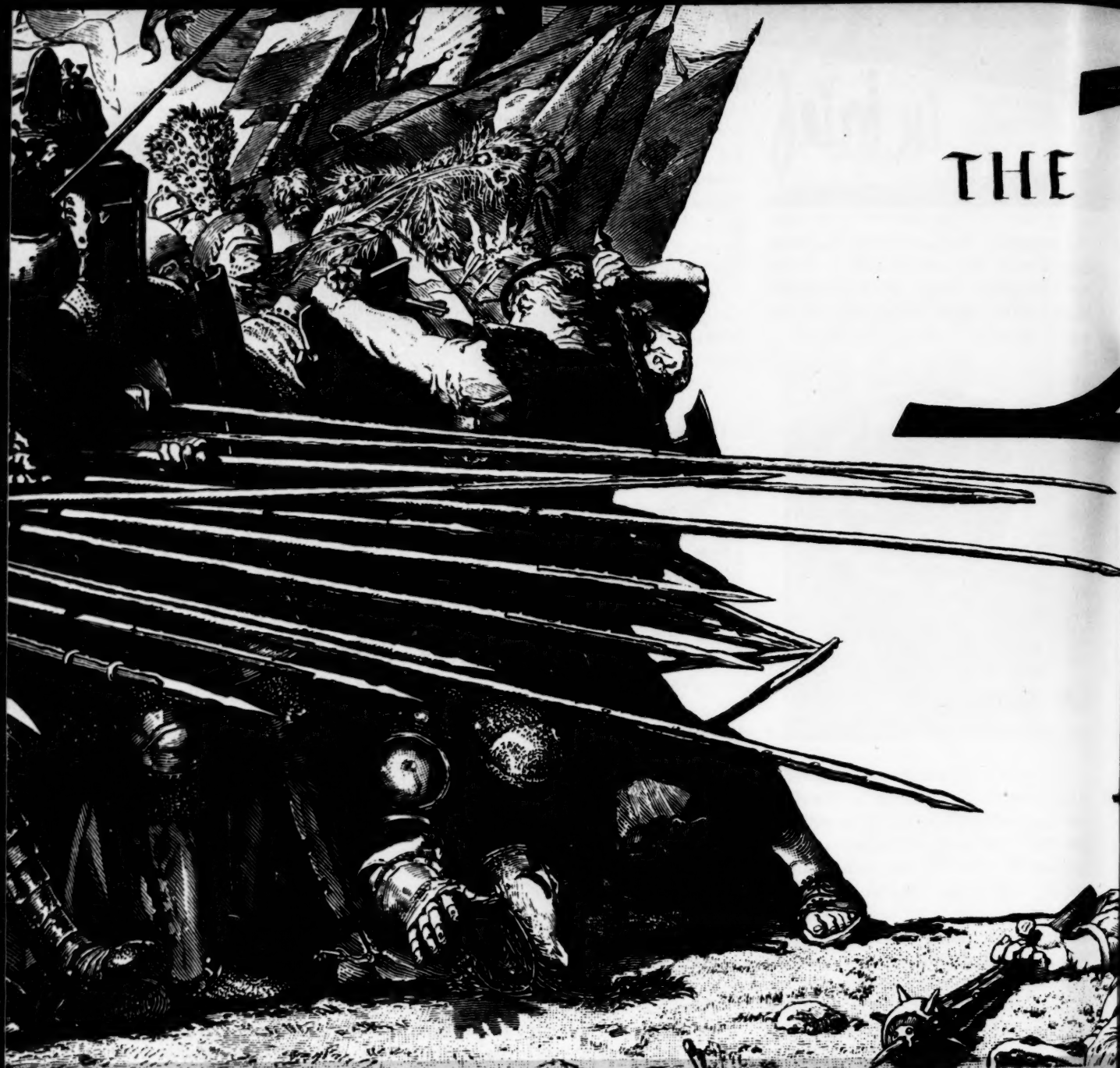


Disabled tanks and their crews have a better chance for survival with the development of the Army's new recovery vehicle, the T-51 (above). Designed to operate under enemy fire, the T-51 consists of an M-48 tank body carrying a power-boom capable of handling our medium and heavy tanks. Power for the new vehicle is from an Ordnance-Continental air-cooled engine supercharged to 1,000 horsepower.

Children of the 1st Marine Air Wing's orphanage in Korea can look forward to a merry and warm Christmas, thanks to the continued efforts of Marines and their folks back home. MSgt Richard S. Graham, below, dresses a little Korean girl for the cold winter ahead.



THE



ynopsis:

It may seem a far cry from the bronze-helmeted Greek warriors who fought at the Battle of Arabela in 331 B.C. to the steel-helmeted U. S. Marines who stormed ashore at Inchon more than 2,000 years later. Yet the two forces had one great thing in common. Both in 331 B.C. and in 1950 A.D. it took the infantryman to collect after the supporting arms had sued for victory.

Two great Persian forces went down to defeat trying to stop Alexander's phalanx, the elephants of Pyrrhus were hamstringed by the Roman legionnaires and waves of Moorish horsemen dashed themselves to pieces against the solid square of Charles Martel's Frankish infantry.

Then in 1066 the Norman horsemen won a great victory at Hastings when the English relied too much on the foot soldier, forsaking the balanced combination of infantry and supporting arms. But England was yet to produce a race of freemen which would end the supremacy of the mailed horseman and restore the infantry to its ancient glory.



AN WITH THE RIFLE

By Lynn Montross

Between the Crusades and our Revolution, skill replaced brute strength and firearms triumphed over crossbows and swords . . . but it was still the infantryman who won the battles

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM BETTMANN ARCHIVE

Part II

ANY RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THE Crusaders of the year 1191 and the U. S. Marines of 1950 might appear at a glance to be far-fetched rather than merely coincidental. Yet there are a good many valid comparisons between the medieval warriors led to victory by Richard the Lionhearted and the Leathernecks who fought their way out from the Chosin Reservoir seven-and-a-half centuries later.

In both instances, it was the man with the rifle who won—the infantryman armed for missile and shock effect. During the 12th century, it is true, he had to depend on the crossbow and spear, but he was nevertheless the legitimate military ancestor of the Marine fighting with a rifle and bayonet, a light machine gun, or any other infantry weapon of the present day. For the basic infantry principles have not changed throughout the centuries, regardless of improvements in arms.

Both at the battle of Arsuf in 1191 and the Chosin Reservoir

breakout of 1950, we have the problem of a long and vulnerable column being limited to a single route while exposing its flank to a mobile enemy seeking to attack from the high ground for the purpose of fractionalizing the marching force. And in both instances the enemy's design was frustrated because he could not crack the hard nut of infantry defense.

Richard had just taken Acre after a brief siege and was marching southward with an army of 30,000 men to secure Jaffa as a base for operations against Jerusalem, which had fallen to the Moslems in 1187. The only feasible road between the two coastal cities was the old Roman highway running parallel to the Mediterranean with wooded hills to the east.

Saladin, the able enemy leader, had a numerical superiority as he followed along an inland route through the hills. The Saracen host consisted for the most part of horsemen—mailed Mamelukes, Turkish

mounted archers and Bedouin lancers. At first Saladin attempted only harassing attacks while watching for an opportunity to slice through the tenuous column strung out for several miles. He had allies in the blinding heat and choking dust which tormented men wearing helmets and chain-mail shirts. But Richard kept his ranks and files closed while throwing out infantry flankers—spearmen and crossbowmen—to protect the mounted knights and supply train, marching next to the sea.

As Saladin's attacks grew bolder, the Christian knights begged Richard to give the order for a thundering charge. But the English prince managed to curb their impatience until the moment when Saladin launched an assault in force from the forest of Arsuf, about a mile from the sea.

Even viewed from this historical distance, the crossbow was by no means a contemptible weapon. Consisting of a steel bow drawn back

by a small winch, it could be aimed with some accuracy from a kneeling or prone position to send an iron bolt through a man in armor at close range. Richard's infantry flankers awaited the Moslem horsemen in a thin line of crossbowmen protected by spearmen in the second rank. Behind them, dismounted knights made up a second line of defense with their lances and swords. At the initial onslaught, however, the Saracens shattered against the Christian infantry as the crossbows emptied saddles right and left.

Soon the plain was filled with riderless and wounded horses, and Saladin's host had fallen into the confusion he hoped to create in the Christian ranks. The action ended in a costly repulse for the Moslems, who offered no further interference with the march of the Crusaders to Jaffa.

It may seem a far cry from this parched plain beside the Mediterranean to the frozen hills of Korea in 1950, but the Chinese Communist forces in the Chosin Reservoir area were also balked by the resolute defense and counter-attacks of infantry flankers. The advance proceeded systematically, often making only a quarter of a mile per hour, as the 1st Marine Division fought its way in sub-zero weather through eight enemy divisions trying to block the 70-mile route from Yudam-ni to Hamhung. Not until infantry units led the way astride the mountain road and along both flanks did the Marine vehicle train advance; of course, magnificent protection was also given by air, artillery and other supporting arms. The result was a bloody defeat for Chinese who had no further resources when their rigid tactical system failed.

Returning to the Middle Ages, we find the warfare of Europe dominated for several centuries by the mailed horseman. Foot soldiers of this period could not be called infantry; they were miserably armed serfs held in such contempt that neither their numbers nor losses were counted. At the battle of Bouvines, for instance, the death of 170 English and Flemish knights was considered a high casualty list. But the chroniclers of the year 1214 were indifferent to the fate of several thousand foot cut down by the victorious French horsemen.

It was stupid warfare waged chiefly for plunder and ransom by iron-clad men dwelling in stone castles. Tactical retribution for these human dreadnoughts was near at hand, however, for the yeomen of England were about to teach the French knights a humiliating lesson.

The English themselves had learned the hard way. In 1314 Edward I invaded Scotland in the expectation of an easy triumph. But on the field of Bannockburn he collided with a better balanced combination of infantry and horse commanded by Robert Bruce. The Scottish king took a strong position behind a brook. This led the English knights and archers to anticipate a passive defense. But while they were forming for attack, Bruce seized the initiative and crossed the brook. His infantry spearmen and axemen in the center took full advantage of the English disorder, and on both Scottish wings the advancing archers were protected by the lances and swords of dismounted horsemen.

THE INVADERS put up a hard fight until a flank attack by reserve Scottish infantry proved decisive. After the ensuing rout the English remnants were pursued by Bruce's horsemen all the way to the border. Their losses were nearly 1,100 earls, barons and knights in addition to about 10,000 rank and file.

Three decades later the English demonstrated that they were apt pupils. It was a truly national army that Edward III led to France in 1346, for every archer and infantry spearman drew a fixed daily wage in addition to his prospects of sharing plunder. And at the battle of Crécy, the English applied the precepts of Bannockburn so successfully that the French chivalry went down to a terrific defeat.

The invading force included 3,900 mounted men-at-arms, 5,000 infantry spearmen and 11,000 archers armed with the famous English long-bow. Philip of France had called out the feudal levy of the kingdom, and his host numbered 12,000 mounted knights, 6,000 mercenary Genoese crossbowmen and 20,000 foot.

Edward and his lieutenants based their plans on the moral certainty that the French knights would

launch a headlong charge. The English leaders prepared a hot reception, therefore, by placing their archers on both wings, extended like horns and protected by ditches and pointed stakes from cavalry attack. Dismounted knights and infantry made up the center.

The battle of Crécy opened late in the afternoon with a duel between the English archers and Genoese crossbowmen which proved the superiority of the six-foot long-bow. The mercenaries fell back in disorder, some of them being ridden down by their arrogant employers as the chivalry of France advanced to sweep the field. The knights counted on their armor to protect them from arrows, but the English clothyard shafts penetrated chain mail at close range. Sixteen successive cavalry charges were stopped cold by the deadly crossfire of arrows which made a shambles of the field. When dusk ended the slaughter, 1,542 French knights and nobles had perished along with thousands of foot at a cost to the victors of 50 slain.

TEN YEARS LATER Edward the Black Prince gave the French another drubbing in the battle of Poitiers. The English had only 6,500 men to oppose the French army of 16,000 led by King John and his son Philip. But the dismounted French knights advanced without giving the Genoese crossbowmen much chance to exploit a numerical superiority over English archers taking cover behind hedges on both wings. Although the clothyard shafts reaped a deadly harvest, the English center of dismounted knights and infantry was hard-pressed until the Black Prince ordered a flank attack by 160 horsemen and archers, all the reserves at his disposal. This stroke routed the enemy, and Edward's knights began a pursuit lasting until nightfall. Two thousand French nobles and knights fell at Poitiers, and the 1,961 well-born prisoners included the king and dauphin.

France lay prone under the heel of the invader for three generations until a miracle of liberation was



wrought in 1429 by the moral leadership of Joan of Arc. Another woman, Agnes Sorel, the mistress of Charles VII, managed a few years later to persuade the monarch to organize the first standing army of the Middle Ages—a permanent force of paid troops to spearhead the feudal levy of knights and serfs. Meanwhile, the English had become resistant to change, and at the decisive battle of Formigny in 1450 they tried their tactical system once too often. About 7,000 invaders encountered a French force of 4,000 near Caen, and the English made their customary stand with the archers on both wings. This time, however, they reckoned without the new weapons of gunpowder; and instead of charging as usual, the French brought up culverins, or medieval fieldpieces, to rake the opposing line. When the English made piecemeal efforts to capture the guns, they were beaten in detail by French counter-attacks. Their killed, wounded and captured amounted to about 5,000 as compared to 12 slain in the French ranks. And two years later the Hundred Years War ended with the destruction by culverins at Castillon of the last English army on French soil.

ALTHOUGH ROGER BACON announced his formula for gunpowder in 1249, the explosive did not revolutionize warfare overnight. On the contrary, a century and a half passed before weapons of gunpowder had much effect on the outcome of battle. The early handguns and bombards were useful chiefly in siegecraft; and the Swiss infantry made itself feared throughout the 14th century with arms and tactics out of the classical past.

These muscular patriots fought in a compact phalangial formation of spearmen bearing down on the foe at a quickstep. In the rear ranks were men armed with the six-foot halberd—a skull-cleaving combination of spear and axe with a hook for dragging a foeman out of the saddle. But if the chivalry of Europe put too much emphasis on cavalry

Richard Coeur de Lion—his tactics worked for the Marines at Yutam-ni

tactics, the Swiss erred at the other extreme by staking everything on infantry shock action following a crossbow missile attack. Good marching and hard fighting saved the mountaineers from disaster until it was long overdue, but against the Austrian and Burgundian knights they were invincible.

THE SWISS, like the English archers, esteemed mobility too highly to wear much body armor. At the battle of Laupen, fought near Berne in 1339, they met an Austrian and Burgundian army on a plain suited to cavalry action. While half of the outnumbered mountaineers attacked the Burgundian foot, the remaining 900 "formed the hedgehog" with spears facing outward in all directions and repulsed the Austrian horse. Then the other contingent returned, after driving off the Burgundians, and the re-united Swiss defeated the Austrians with heavy losses of barons and knights.

In 1386 the cantons had to fight again to preserve their independence from Hapsburg designs. Duke Leopold the Valiant marched on Luzerne with his feudal levy reinforced by mercenaries. The main body of the Swiss could not arrive in time, and only the men of four forest cantons were left to defend the strategic capital of the Confederacy. They attacked in a single, massive column, after a crossbow "preparation," and Leopold applied a lesson of Crécy by using his knights as dismounted spearmen. Their numerical advantage was too much for the Swiss, who returned again and again to the attack after bloody repulses. At last the two forces were locked in a weary stalemate when Arnold von Winkelried, according to legend, gathered the enemy spearpoints to his breast, so that his comrades could find an

opening. At any rate, the Swiss prevailed. After breaking the Austrian line, they swung their halberds so vigorously that Leopold fell along with half of his force.

As their reputation grew, the Swiss became Europe's leading mercenaries. But they proved to be as resistant to change as the English, and it was left to more progressive armies to benefit from weapons of gunpowder. The Renaissance, which wrought so many social and political changes, also transformed the art of war. Italy was both the battleground and the prize of the French and Spanish armies contending late in the 15th century. Leonardo da Vinci, though he hated war, designed a mortar and flying machine; and Cyrano de Bergerac fought in several campaigns along with the Chevalier de Bayard and the last exponents of chivalry.

The French army which invaded Naples in 1494 was equipped with new weapons that were the wonder of the age. The largest cannon weighed three tons and required 12 horses to draw them, while the infantry was armed with the newly developed arquebus. First of the matchlocks, it weighed about 12 pounds and fired a one-ounce ball after a pull of the trigger brought the hammer with its smoldering





cord, or match, down upon the gunpowder in the touchhole. Then, the soldier had to be protected from cavalry by comrades armed with pikes while he went through the tedious processes of muzzle-reloading. This necessity gave rise to the combinations of "shot and pike" found on the battlefields of Europe during the next two centuries.

The French won the first victories with their magnificent artillery train; but meanwhile the Spanish army led by Gonsolva de Cordova, known as the Great Captain, had built up a better infantry system. And in 1503, at the battle of Cerignola, Spanish arquebusiers got the better of the French infantry and Swiss mercenary pikemen. The tables were turned in the next encounter, the battle of Ravenna in 1512, when the French concentrated 24 cannon on the Spanish right to enfilade the line of entrenched infantry. After enduring a frightful pounding, the Spanish broke off the action and retired behind arquebus volleys.

THE SWISS had shifted from one side to another, reserving their loyalty for the highest bidder. They were fighting for Spain shortly after the battle of Ravenna and the French tried to bribe them to return to their homeland. When an agreement could not be reached, the Swiss attacked at Marignane, near Milan, only to pay the penalty for an outworn tactical system. The French cannon tore great holes in the three massive columns of pikemen and halberdiers supported by a few arquebuses, yet the mercenaries fought on stubbornly. Francis I, the French king, led 30 cavalry charges before the rags of the Swiss army retired with only 3,000 men left unhurt out of a force of 25,000.

The decisive battle of the Italian wars took place in 1525 near Pavia. Francis was entrenched with 20,000

men when the Spanish broke through his outer works in a dawn surprise. The French artillery took a heavy toll of the attackers; but a special corps of 1,500 Spanish arquebusiers had been trained, according to the chronicler Brantôme, "without word of command . . . to wheel round, to face about from this side to that, now here now there, with the utmost rapidity." Alternately advancing and firing from behind hedges, these arquebusiers led the Spanish infantry to a complete victory. Francis, who was made prisoner, did not exaggerate when he lamented, "All is lost save honor."

The Spanish infantry system was now supreme in Europe while making marvelous conquests in the New World. At a time when galleons were bringing the treasure of Peru and Mexico to Spain, young Spaniards of quality deemed it a privilege to serve as infantrymen. Cervantes, the author of *Don Quixote*, took pride in wielding a pike; and even Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, shouldered an arquebus in several engagements.

THE RESPONSIBILITY of defending a vast empire was reflected in more conservative tactics. Soon the nimble combat groups of Pavia became a memory. Fire at will was replaced by commanded volleys, with each rank retiring to the rear to reload. The slowness of this process led to massive formations and a proportion of three pikemen to protect each arquebusier. Pikes served also as the weapons of a counter-stroke, and it took staunch foemen to stand firm against an advancing hedge of steel points fixed upon 18-foot wooden shafts weighing 10 pounds.

The Spanish military system reached its peak just in time to defend Christendom against the encroachments of Islam. During the century after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, the Mohammedan world gained formidable strength and unity. Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Persia, Moorish Africa and parts of India looked to the sultan of Turkey as their spiritual leader. And in 1526 an invasion of Europe by Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent resulted in the occupation of Buda after the crushing defeat of the Hungarian army in the battle of Mohacs.

The Turkish host was the first Asiatic military system to rely on infantry and artillery as well as cavalry. For the victories of Genghis Khan, as well as Timur and the Tartars, had been won almost entirely by horsemen. It is noteworthy, however, that neither of these conquering hosts ever met any infantry except the Russians, who were then at a very primitive stage of development. The Turks, on the contrary, had been taught a few painful tactical lessons in their first combats with the Christians, and the result was a well-balanced military system. Infantry companies were made up



Edward III — fighting the

largely of men from the famous corps of Janissaries — captive Christian youths seized at an early age and instructed in the Mohammedan faith while being trained as warriors. And it was the Janissaries who counter-attacked at Mohacs to complete the ruin of a Hungarian army composed for the most part of horsemen.

This triumph, following recent victories in the Balkan peninsula, meant that the Danube was now the frontier of Islam. In 1529 Suleiman invaded Europe again and laid siege to Vienna. The Emperor Charles V sent Spanish and German

infantry as reinforcements, and it was owing to their counter-attacks that the enemy withdrew after failing to breach the walls.

Four decades passed before the Turks tried again. But at the battle of Lepanto in 1571 they were decisively beaten in one of the most curious naval engagements of history — virtually a land battle waged by infantry on the decks of Mediterranean galleys. It is a pity that no motion picture complete with sound track exists of this spectacular fight. Christendom was represented by more than 200 galleys commanded by Don John of Austria, and the Turks brought some 240 into action. Thousands of oars churned the sea, and thousands of infantrymen fought it out with arquebuses while striving to board an enemy vessel. After a terrific fight, the Spanish infantry displayed such skill and stamina that the enemy collapsed. Only 40 Turkish galleys ever got back to Constantinople. The rest were captured or burned with troop losses estimated at 25,000 slain and 5,000 prisoners, in addition to 15,000 Christian galley slaves freed by the soldiers of Christendom.

✿ DURING THE WARS of the Reformation the Spanish system was gradually replaced by Dutch and Swedish tactics putting more emphasis on mobility. Maurice of Nassau freed Holland from Spanish rule late in the 16th century by a combination of Roman tactics and weapons of gunpowder. He reduced the proportion of pikemen to an equality with shot and formed his infantry into comparatively small but supple combat groups arrayed checkerwise. On the field of Nieuport in 1600, one of the few battles in a war of sieges, Maurice defeated a Spanish army of equal numbers.

It was left to Gustavus and his Swedes, however, to complete the tactical transition. Spanish armor consisted of an open helmet, corselet and thigh pieces, but the Swedes retained only the helmet and relied for body protection on a leather coat. By this time the arquebus had been replaced by the musket — a heavier matchlock fired from an iron forked stake with a point driven into the earth. Gustavus increased his firepower by combining 75 musketeers with 59 pikemen in a wedge-



Musketeer — Pikemen held the enemy at bay while he reloaded

shaped infantry combat group of six ranks which deployed into three to fire volleys in rapid turn. Artillery and cavalry tactics were also improved, and each Swedish infantry regiment of 1,000 men brought two small field pieces into action.

This blend of mobility and firepower met its first large-scale test at the battle of Breitenfeld in 1631. Count Tilly's imperial army of about 35,000 men, using Spanish infantry formations and tactics, won a preliminary success by dispersing the 16,000 Saxon allies on the Swedish right wing. This left Gustavus only his own 26,000 Swedes and Finns, but they were enough. His supple infantry combat groups fired two shots to the enemy's one, and the infantry fieldpieces had a deadly effect at close range. At last the imperial infantry broke, and the fight ended for Tilly with losses of 12,000 killed and 7,000 captured at a cost to the Swedes of 2,100 casualties.

During the next two years Gustavus mastered Germany for the Protestant allies in the Thirty Years War. But he had not long to enjoy his triumph. At the battle of Lutzen in 1633 he paid with his life for his insistence on riding into every melee. While the burly king's body lay among the slain, the Swedes won a hollow victory by driving Wallenstein's Imperialists from the field after terrible losses on both sides.

The next great era of infantry tactics came late in the 17th century, when the invention of the flintlock



fixed stakes for the infantry



musket and the bayonet outdated the combination of shot and pike. Theoretically the infantryman could now defend himself against shock attack with the steel blade protruding from the muzzle of his firearm, and there was less danger of misfires when a spark from flint and steel ignited the powder in the firing pan. Where columns or combat groups had been the rule, therefore, the infantry soon went into battle in a line of three ranks firing commanded volleys. And since a ragged volley was not as effective, the advance was made in exact cadence at a stately pace of 80 steps per minute.

It took long months of practice to teach the soldier such precision. Inspector-General Martinet, the drillmaster of Louis XIV of France, made his name a hideous byword with his insistence on perfection. Louvois, the French war minister, foresaw that the lives of soldiers took on added value because of the time needed to train them, and he urged his generals to give battle only when holding a tremendous advantage. Armor was discarded entirely by infantry soldiers wearing uniforms, and Louvois established magazines of supplies and ammunition to nourish his operations.

Eighteenth century campaigns soon turned into a chessboard warfare of posts and sieges for the most part. Battle was joined only rarely, since the casualties were ghastly when opposing lines traded volleys at less than a hundred yards. At the battle of Blenheim in 1704, for instance, the Duke of Marlborough's Anglo-Dutch army of 52,000 men had casualties of 24 percent while defeating a slightly larger Franco-Bavarian force, which lost 15,000 killed and wounded in addition to 11,000 prisoners.

Skill in maneuver and siegecraft came to be esteemed more than aggressiveness. Marshall Saxe of France even went so far as to declare that a general of ability could make war effectively all his life without being compelled to give battle.

Frederick the Great of Prussia had cause to deplore his own lust for combat after taking casualties of 38 percent in the drawn battle of Zorndorf with the Russians in 1758, and casualties of 48 percent when losing the battle of Kunersdorf the next year to the Austrians and Russians. In his turn the Prussian monarch won some glittering victories, but they did almost as much to bleed his small kingdom white as the de-

feats. And in the end the Seven Years War limped to a finish in Europe without a single village changing hands.

In the New World, on the other hand, the destiny of a continent was decided as the British and the American colonists overran Canada. The age of linear tactics produced no more memorable classic than the encounter on the Plains of Abraham, when Wolfe's redcoats endured the French fire and closed their thinned ranks until Montcalm's men came within 40 yards. Then in two terrible volleys the British riddled the opposing line while the two commanders were borne away mortally wounded.



Marlborough at Blenheim
—13,000 casualties from
volleys at 100 yards

Decisive Saratoga: turkey calls
and long rifles opposed white
breeches and gleaming brass

Wolfe at Quebec—his American
scouts disapproved his tactics



driven into the grooves with a wooden mallet. Due to this drawback, the rifle had found small favor with soldiers in Europe.

American frontiersmen had discovered, however, that a greased patch of linen or leather could be used as a temporary seat for a ball driven home by a few light strokes of the ramrod. Not only did it make the projectile fit the grooves but it also acted as a "gas check" to utilize the full force of the explosion.

At the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, therefore, the rebelling colonists possessed a weapon with twice the effective range and many times the accuracy of the British "Brown Bess" musket. But it was entirely a frontier weapon, and the Yankee farmers and villagers who fought at Bunker Hill were familiar only with the smoothbore.

The frontiersmen themselves, for that matter, were almost a different breed of Americans—tall, lean, tireless men wearing hunting shirts and carrying hatchets in lieu of bayonets. Early in the war Captain Daniel Morgan's company of 96 riflemen completed a march of 600 miles from Virginia to Massachusetts in 21 days without a single man dropping out from fatigue.

Two years later the hardbitten Morgan was selected to command the picked regiment of riflemen sent by General Washington to reinforce the American army awaiting Burgoyne's advance from Canada. The first effect was to deprive the British of intelligence when Indian and Canadian scouts deserted because the riflemen made it too hot for them.

THE INITIAL BATTLEFIELD test came on 19 September 1777 when a British reconnaissance in force encountered Colonel Morgan's men in the woods south of Saratoga. A strange scene ensued—the warfare of the future versus the tactics of the past. As the redcoats advanced in line across a clearing, their white breeches and crossbelts gleaming, the frontiersmen in brown hunting shirts were all but invisible when they deployed and took cover in the autumnal woods. The British found it uncanny when Dan Morgan and his officers signaled with turkey calls, and the crack of the rifles brought down officers with shots aimed from seemingly impossible distances. Unfortunately, there was little central command on the American side, and the riflemen and other infantry regiments were poorly supported. The redcoats claimed a victory by virtue of occupying the field, but their losses were disastrous. The 62d Regiment, which fought opposite Morgan, had only 97 men left unhurt out of some 300; and 36 out of 48 artillerymen were killed or wounded.

The "battle" of Saratoga, one of the decisive engagements of world history, actually consisted of two clashes nearly three weeks apart. Between these actions Morgan's riflemen were constantly harassing the enemy. And on 7 October, when Burgoyne made a final effort to break through, General Horatio Gates approved Morgan's plan for a double envelopment. The British were badly beaten and their surrender on the 17th led to French intervention on the American side. The national weapon had a great deal to do with this result, and a generation later the rifle tactics of the Revolution would have an influence on the operations of Napoleon and Wellington.

US MC

(To be concluded next month)



It was a scene to be commemorated in oleographs and heroic stanzas, but such exhibitions were not admired by the American scouts who guided Wolfe up the cliff at Quebec. Indian warfare on the frontier had taught these men to take cover and shoot straight if they wished to keep their front hair. And it was a simple backwoods invention which transformed the American rifle into history's first firearm of precision. Armorers had known for two centuries that the velocity and accuracy of a ball were increased by spiral grooves in the bore which imparted a spinning motion. But in order to prevent the escape of propelling gases, the ball had to be

The men collapsed in the streets too exhausted to care whether

they were captured or not. Then the general picked up a toy drum



IT WAS DURING THE RETREAT from Mons in the first World War. One British regiment, worn out by weeks of constant fighting, collapsed in the square of St. Quentin, the men too exhausted to care whether they were captured or not. LtGen Sir Tom Bridges knew that the advancing German army was close behind them. Yet it seemed impossible to rally the men, practically unconscious from fatigue.

Facing the square was a deserted toy shop. In a few minutes General Bridges appeared, a toy drum slung

about his neck and a shrill penny whistle which he clamped in his teeth playing *The British Grenadier* and *Tipperary* with gusto. He marched around the square playing for all he was worth. Weary heads began to lift wonderingly from the cobblestones. As the soldiers sat up General Bridges' trumpeter distributed the shop's supply of mouth organs. In 10 minutes the regiment, weariness forgotten, was up and playing *Tipperary*. Their vigor restored by music, they marched away, whistling, singing, to safety.

Music has from time immemorial played a very important role in war. Martial tunes for centuries have lightened the steps of marching men. And in the encampments of most of the armies of history the soothing tones of a song or a melody have been used to ease the tensions of mind and body and infuse new strength and courage to carry on.

It was Tyrtaeus, poet and musician, who made the first practical application of music to warfare. In 685 B.C. he led the Spartans to victory in the second Messenian War



By

E. P. Herman

MUSIC and WAR

by having soldiers sing as they marched to battle. That Tyrtæus had the right idea has been confirmed time and again.

During the First World War many incidents occurred in which music played a very beneficial role. Dr. R. S. Morton relates one illuminating incident. There had been a bloody encounter between the Bulgarians and the French and many French soldiers had been brought in wounded on stretchers and placed on cots in the hospital. Dr. Morton had always been interested in the soothing effects of music. She had heard the Serbians from a neighboring hospital, themselves just barely recovering from their wounds, singing. She asked why and was told that the Serbians were naturally musical and sang to ease their minds. She decided to ask some of them over to the hospital where the wounded Frenchmen lay. A group of musical Serbians made their appearance.

The French patients lay tense in their beds, hands clenched, knees drawn up, faces white and set with pain. The Serbians sang love songs,

serenades, lullabies and gay folk songs. Marching songs and hymns were also part of their repertoire. The wounded French soldiers relaxed; their knees straightened out, their fists unclenched and color came back to their cheeks. They could not understand a word of Serbian, yet the music was sufficient to bring about these remarkable changes.

A very interesting effect of music is its uplifting influence among prisoners of war. In World War I Maregall Bartholomew did some remarkable work with music among the German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners in Siberia. These men were homesick and thoroughly discouraged and many suicides were occurring among them. Then Mr. Bartholomew went there to see what he could do. He had the more skillful men among the prisoners fashion musical instruments. Some of the results were rather crude, but they could make music. In a week he formed a band and the men began to play.

After the band had come into being Bartholomew witnessed a most



amazing thing: the miracle of music. The daily doses of music lifted not only the players but all men out of their despair, and even physical suffering was ameliorated.

A rather curious aspect of the part that music played during World War II was during the first days of the Nazi occupation of Oslo, the capital of Norway. The German soldiers seemed to hypnotize the civilians with lilting songs, American dance tunes and German waltzes. Groups of soldiers appeared in the streets, singing gaily to the accompaniment of accordians, as though nothing out of the ordinary was happening.

Meanwhile skeleton forces were occupying Parliament and other public buildings. German soldiers

platoons of German infantry, their kits and rifles piled neatly below them. Arms interlocked, swinging from side to side, they shouted a German song *Going to Town*. More songs echoed to shore from the transports. Behind their booming choruses was the implication that there was nothing amiss about these troops marching down the gangplank. The Osloans failed to realize that their capital was being conquered. The serenade went on for hours while the troops landed and the city was taken.

This was part of the technique which enabled only 1,500 troops on April 9, 1940 to hulk 250,000 Osloans to non-resistance.

In the 1940 onslaught on London music was employed to great advan-

hearted?"—"No-o-o-o," was the howling answer. Then they burst into song.

The Chinese have always placed great importance on the effects of music. In the waning days of the Chinese Civil War, when the Communists were winning victories at every turn, the people found that music was a very necessary element in their daily lives. Soldiers fighting in the fields and guerrillas taking pot shots from the rear depended on songs and chants to keep them going when faced with disheartening odds, hunger and fear. There is the well-known *Song of the Guerrillas* which proved of considerable help in keeping up Chinese morale.

Music is now being recognized as a very essential item in military life. It is finding practical application from the first waking hours until it is time to go to bed.

As an example, the soldiers of the 165th Infantry, New York's Fighting 69th, when at Fort McClellan, Alabama, got out of bed to swing music every morning. The bugler started off with reveille, but the band carried on with lively, blood-tlingling music.

"Waking up to the tune of *Garry Owen*," one soldier said, "does more to give you pep than a cold shower in civilian life." That is quite true. It is much more pleasant to be aroused to full physical activity by a liberal dose of lively music, more so than by merely the notes of the bugler, with the same old tune every morning.

In today's Army soldiers are encouraged to sing as a means of letting off excess emotional energy. Recently the Army issued a soldier's song book of almost a hundred pages containing many familiar songs, easy to learn and sing. There are among many others such old-time favorites as *My Buddy*, *Carry Me Back to Old Virginny* and *You're in the Army Now*.

The idea of song books for soldiers is a popular one with armies all over the world. The English have an army song book, so have the Canadians, the French, the Chinese Nationalists and others. Soldiers sing everywhere—on the march, in the recreation center, in barracks and tent camps. It makes life much more pleasant, and the hours pass much faster.

US & MC



It makes life more pleasant, and the hours pass much faster

filled the open windows, all singing lustily, while one pumped an accordion. Crowds of Osloans blocked the pavements below, actually enjoying this. Finally a 12-piece Nazi band struck up in front of Parliament for the most amazing concert the capital had ever heard, and a crowd of Osloans was soon listening to *Roll Out the Barrel*. So enchantingly did they play that no one thought of rolling out the Germans. The band played almost without stopping until night, never lacking an audience.

The cleverest piece of musical mass psychology was staged two days later when the main body of 20,000 troops began to disembark. Within half an hour the harbor's semi-circle of quays was a curious sight. On the embankment were perhaps three

tage by the British government. Nine professional singers and a pianist were organized to run the nightly gauntlet of bombs and shrapnel, going from one air raid shelter to another, entertaining the people of London and its suburbs. The group attempted to banish "air raid blues" by singing popular songs and leading community singing. On one occasion the singing took place in a subway. No trains were running through the tube stations where the concert was held, and on the tracks where the rapid transit cars used to run there were now hundreds of people with blankets and mattresses, sitting up to sing.

A master of ceremonies opened the program saying: "The motto of the Empire is 'Let the people sing.'" Then he cried: "Are we down-

KOREA AWARDS



Medal of Honor

Pfc Fernando L. Garcia, 1stLt Raymond G. Murphy.

Navy Cross

Pfc Adolfo Benavides, 2dLt Martin L. Givot, Pfc Rodney J. Green, SSgt Joseph J. Louder, Capt Clarence G. Moody, Jr., 2dLt Donald L. Parks, Pfc Enrique Romero-Nieves, Pfc Raymond C. Smith, SSgt Will A. Thompson.

Silver Star

Cpl Buddy E. Allison, Maj Robert J. Barbour, Cpl Jean E. Bartels, Sgt Duane L. Boll, Pfc Clythell Branson, Pfc "A" "C" Clark, Pfc "J" "C" Cleghorn, Capt David A. Clement, Pfc Gale M. Coultard, Cpl Elza A. Decker, Pfc Isaac Del Toro, Pfc Bernard A. Demski, Sgt Orin W. Dooley, Jr., Sgt Charles L. Edwards, Pfc Robert H. Erwin.

Sgt Fred Farris, Capt Francis E. Finch, Capt. Jesse G. Folmar, Cpl John P. Foster, Sgt Jose Gonzales, Cpl Richard Hawelu, 1stLt Alva D. Howard, Jr., Capt James M. Landrigan, Sgt Jess E. Meado, Cpl Clarence S. Mengler, Sgt Robert J. Nicora, Jr., Capt Leonard L. Orr, Pfc Leonids Ozolins.

LtCol Francis F. Parry, Capt Robert O. Peck, Pfc Pedro J. Pereles, Sgt John E. Perry, 2dLt Francis X. Quinn, Pfc Rafael Rodriguez-Gonzalez, SSgt Juan C. Rubio, Jr., Sgt Paul G. Schick, TSgt Ernest W. Schooley, Pfc Virgil C. Shelley, Jr., Pfc Joseph C. Sludock, 2dLt Darrell O. Smith, Pfc Harold N. Snyder, Sgt Edward J. Standa, SSgt Ralph E. Surber.

Legion of Merit

Maj Max Berueffy, Jr., LtCol Alexander D. Cerechino, LtCol Russell Duncan, LtCol Frederick R. Findtner, LtCol Harold Granger, Col Leroy Hauser, Col Richard D. Hughes, LtCol Sidney F. Jenkins, LtCol Henry S. Massie, Maj. Thomas McDonald, Jr., LtCol Alfred L. Owens, Col Edgar O. Price, Capt Bem Price, Col Charles J. Quilter, Maj Charles S. Robertson, LtCol Richard D. Strickler, Col Charles S. Todd, Col Harvey C. Tschirgi.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Maj Philip B. Anderson, Maj James W. Baker (2d), Capt Richard W. Benton, Capt Wilbur J. Berg, Capt Kenneth R. Bland, Maj John F. Bolt (2d), Capt John D. Bonner, LtCol Manual Brilliant (2d), Maj Clifford W. Buckingham, Capt Robert Bury, Capt John Cassiday, 2dLt Earl D. Cecil, MSgt Arthur B. Chestnut, Capt Robert B. Clay.

Maj Thomas J. Cushman, Jr. (2d), Capt Thomas E. Dawson, 1stLt Rolland W. Dexter, Maj Lloyd B. Dochterman, Jr. (3d), Capt Dewey F. Durnford, Jr., Capt Charles W. Eckhart, Capt Loren T. Erickson, Capt Karl W. Eschle, 1stLt Donald E. Fisher, Jr., 1stLt Clifford S. Godwin, Capt Vernon J. Graving.

LtCol Walter E. Gregory, Maj Billie R. Hanbey, 1stLt John Havlik, Maj Robert H. Hill (2d), Maj John A. Hood, LtCol John "E" Hughes, LtCol Richard M. Huizenga (2d), 1stLt Perry D. Jensen, 2dLt Richard J. Kern, Maj Edward C. Kicklighter, Capt Francis D. Kurtz, TSgt Charles A. Lawrence, Capt Elmer "M" Lewis, Capt Charles H. Ludden, Maj Bruce J. Matheson.

2dLt Margus D. McAnally (2d), Maj Alton W. McCully, 1stLt Robert C. McKay (2d), Maj Donald A. McMillan, 1stLt Lloyd A. Merriman, Maj Laurel M. Mickelson (3d), Maj Thomas H. Mfler (3d), Capt Joseph R. L. Miller, Maj Harry R. Moore, Capt Spencer D. Moseley (2d), 1stLt Walter F. Niemann, Jr., Capt Westrick Norris, Maj Robert H. Nuess, Maj Norman O'Bryan (2d).

Capt Conrad H. Petersen (2d), Capt Bernard W. Peterson (3d), Capt Ray D. Pineo, 1stLt James R. Purvis, Maj Roy L. Reed (7th), LtCol Rufus D. Sams, Jr., LtCol Louis R. Smunk (4th), Capt Josiah A. Spaulding, 2dLt Thomas L. Spurr, Capt Robert F. Steed, Capt Charles E. Street, Jr., Maj Mervin L. Taylor (3d), Capt Myron E. Thomas, Jr., 1stLt Hasil S. Thomas, Capt Lyle V. Tope, LtCol Joseph F. Wagner, Jr., Capt George L. Wineriter (3d), MSgt William E. Zbella.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

Pfc Michiel Trkulja, Jr.



Bronze Star

Pfc Richard J. Adams, LtCol Robert C. Armstead, LtCol William H. Atkinson, Cpl Harland J. Ball, Capt Neil E. Barber, 2dLt Herbert G. Behan, Maj Charles W. Boggs, Jr., 2dLt Carl P. Brandt, Pfc George E. Broome, Pfc Loyd J. Bryant, Capt Lyle W. Bullard, Sgt Donald E. Butler, Sgt Rodger S. Casey, SSgt Maurice R. Chase, Jr., Pfc Raymond C. Chavez, MSgt Fred A. Cherry.

Pfc Robert B. Clapper, Capt Thomas P. Connolly, LtCol John F. Corbett, Pfc Malcolm J. Cortez, Jr., Pfc Gale M. Coultard, Pfc Patrick P. Coviello, 1stLt George E. Cumming, Maj Thomas J. Cushman, Jr., TSgt Joseph W. Dailey, Capt Frank R. De Normandie, LtCol James K. Dill, LtCol Frederick R. Dowsett, Capt Tyler D. Evans, 2dLt Donn J. Everett, Cpl Rohny L. Everett, Maj Glenn E. Ferguson, LtCol Jess P. Ferrill, Jr., Sgt William H. Ferriter.

Sgt Donald F. Field, TSgt Charles W. Finger, Maj Thomas M. Forsyth, LtCol Lawrence F. Fox, LtCol Ernest C. Fusan, Sgt Ralph Gangl, 2dLt Malcolm C. Gaffen, Cpl Robert E. Gagnon, Pfc Joe B. Galvan, Sgt Frank A. Gatz, Maj Donald J. Gehri, 1stLt Robert L. Hackman, Capt John E. Halliwill, Maj Norman L. Hamm, 1stLt Harley S. Hardin, TSgt Wayne N. Hayes, Sgt Guy W. Helton, Jr.

LtCol John E. Hughes, Maj James H. Hughes, Jr., Maj Mark Jones, 2dLt Gordon S. Jones, 2dLt Thomas B. Kingsbury, Sgt Frank J. Klinek, 1stLt John F. Kruse, SSgt James E. Lally, Pvt Donald V. La Fond, 1stLt Thomas K. Lamb, LtCol Harold L. Lantz, 1stLt Frederick N. Larivee, Jr., SSgt Everett M. Lavelle, LtCol Edwin A. Law (2d), LtCol Williard C. Lemke, Capt Roy J. Lette, Jr., Cpl Robert P. Ludwig, Cpl Jack Lyle.

Maj Dermott H. MacDonnell, Pfc Douglas T. MacIsaac, Maj Thomas J. Matthews, Pfc George M. Matthews, Jr., SSgt Manny Maxwell, Pfc Joseph R. McAleer, 2dLt Joseph J. McCaffrey, Cpl Beryl D. McCarter, Sgt Franklin D. McGuff, 2dLt James B. McIntyre, 2dLt Donald J. McIntyre, SSgt Jack D. McKee, Pfc John W. McKee, 2dLt Donald K. McLean, Maj John P. McNeil, Pfc Robert McPherson, Capt Byron J. Melancon.

WO William R. Mercer, Sgt Lloyd D. Mercer, Maj Richard H. Mickle, Pfc Willie Milsap, Maj Edwin J. Mika, Cpl Marco J. Mimmo, Jr., 1stLt Anthony G. Morrison (2d), Pvt Billy J. Morrow, Cpl Edward P. Mrowicki, 1stLt Reginald T. Murphy, 2dLt Robert P. Murphv, Pfc Ronald G. Murray, Sgt Walter M. Murasz, Cpl Robert A. Muth, SSgt Allen F. Naze, Cpl Arthur Nelsen.

MUTUAL SECURITY:

*program
for
peace*



By

LtCol

S. D. Mandeville, Jr.

Over \$500,000 an hour — that's what our aid to Europe costs! Is it paying off?

THE UNITED STATES HAS GIVEN or loaned over \$40 billion to foreign governments since the end of World War II. This is approximately three times the size of the annual military budget of the United States immediately prior to the hostilities in Korea. Or expressed differently, the foreign aid expenditures of this country since 1945 have been equivalent to an expenditure of over \$2,300 per hour since the birth of Christ.

What are the objectives and goals of our foreign aid programs? How are they organized and administered? And what have these programs contributed to the collective

sistance to friendly countries to strengthen the mutual security and individual and collective defenses of the free world, to develop their resources in the interest of their security and independence and the national interest of the United States and to facilitate the effective participation of those countries in the United Nations system for collective security."

The concept of such a vast program is clearer when considered against the background of events leading up to the adoption of the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

In May of 1947, a program of Greek-Turkish economic and military aid was enacted by Congress. The establishment of this program followed a decision by the United Kingdom to withdraw from an area of traditionally British interest. It was evident that Communist pressure would fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of the British troops unless some means of continuing military and economic assistance could be supplied. Greece was subject to revolt, guerrilla attacks and territorial demands from its Balkan neighbors. Communist-led guerrilla raids were threatening the safety and security of the country. Pressure was being placed on Turkey to yield to demands that the Dardanelles be controlled and defended jointly by Turkey and the Soviet Union. Both Greece and Turkey made requests to the United States for assistance to maintain their territorial integrity.

Of the initial \$300 million of special aid to Greece, one-half was earmarked for military and one-half for civilian use. Turkey was allocated \$100 million, entirely for military purposes. In the following year additional funds were authorized for the continuance of the military portion of the program. In July 1948, the responsibility for economic aid to Greece and Turkey was assigned to the Economic Co-operation Administration (ECA), and the Greek-Turkish program became entirely military.

In the meantime it became apparent that the economic difficulties of

the European countries, caused by the devastation and dislocations of World War II, could not be remedied without a co-ordinated program of reconstruction. This program would require increased economic assistance from the United States on a large scale. The interest of the United States in such an undertaking was then outlined by the Secretary of State George C. Marshall in a speech at Harvard University in June of 1947. This program, known as the "Marshall Plan," was approved by Congress a few months later. Within four years approximately \$12 billion in assistance had been furnished the participating countries in the form of economic aid such as food, raw materials, semi-finished products, machinery and equipment.

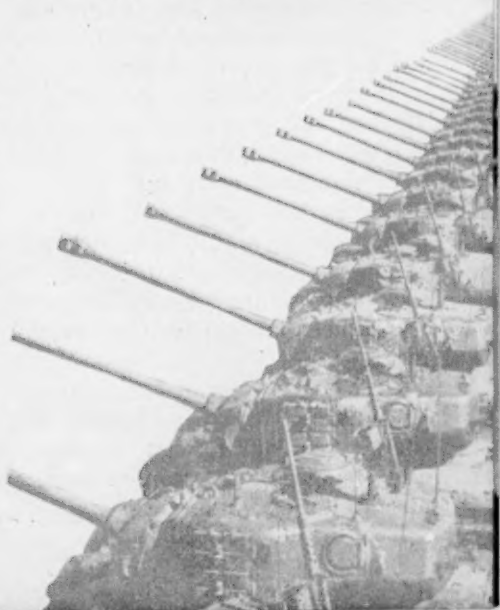
It should be emphasized that the primary objective of the Marshall Plan was to achieve European economic recovery. The military advantages of such a program were secondary and indirect. It is axiomatic, however, that countries with strong, healthy economies are in a better position to resist aggression, and are not so susceptible to subversion and infiltration by Communist-inspired groups.

Early in 1948 Congress authorized military aid to the Chinese Nationalist Government to assist in its fight against the Chinese Communists. That year saw the beginning of the Soviet land blockade of Berlin and the inauguration of the

security of the free world? We, as military men — and citizens, are vitally interested in these questions. We are particularly concerned with the military aspects of the programs undertaken with our allies for strengthening the free nations of the world.

In 1951 Congress integrated, for the first time, our programs of military, economic and technical assistance into one law, the Mutual Security Act of 1951. The purpose of this act is:

"... to maintain the security and to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing military, economic, and technical as-



now-famous Berlin airlift by the Western powers. The threat of aggression to the peace and security of the world was gradually recognized by the free nations.

In 1949 the nations of the North Atlantic area joined in a treaty of mutual defense, the North Atlantic Treaty. In order to assist our partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Congress in the autumn of 1949 passed the Mutual Defense Assistance Act. This act authorized military assistance to the countries in NATO, as well as to Greece, Turkey, Iran, Korea, the Philippines and countries in the general area of China. The assistance to be furnished included arms, ammunition, planes, tanks and other implements of war, plus raw materials, tools and machinery to assist the foreign nations in the manufacture of their own military materiel and equipment. It also included services, such as the training of foreign nationals in the employment, maintenance and repair of the equipment furnished.

Still another program of foreign assistance was outlined by President Truman in his inaugural address in January 1949, in which he stated, "We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas." This was the fourth point of his address and has been known as the Point 4 Program ever since.

This program varies in each eligible country to meet local conditions. In general the program is aimed at increasing the standards of health, sanitation and education; increasing the production of food and raw materials, and insuring economic and political stability by showing the peoples of the underdeveloped areas how they can raise their standards of living. The emphasis in this program is the furnishing of technical assistance and "know-how" (somewhat similar to the county-agent system in this country) rather than materials and equipment.

Under pressures of international tensions and the Korean conflict, the character of our foreign aid gradually changed from economic assistance to direct military assistance. In

Europe the Marshall Plan had achieved a measure of success. Industrial production had increased 45 percent between 1947 and 1950. Exports (in 1948 prices) rose 91 percent during the same period, and agricultural production was above the pre-war average.

Nevertheless, the improved European economies alone could not absorb the increased requirements for manpower, materials and equipment to support the re-armament effort necessary for the expanded NATO forces. Consequently, our foreign assistance programs became re-oriented toward defense purposes.

It became apparent that, in order to achieve our goal of collective security, our foreign assistance programs must be integrated into one program for mutual security. Thus our various foreign assistance programs were consolidated into one law with the passage of the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

This act vested responsibility in a single person, the Director for Mutual Security, who, on behalf of the President, directs, supervises and co-ordinates the programs of military, economic and technical assistance. In October 1951, Mr. W. Averell Harriman was appointed the first Director for Mutual Security.

The functions and responsibilities of the Mutual Security Program, under the co-ordination of the Director for Mutual Security, are administered and implemented by three agencies of the government:

The Department of Defense administers the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. The assistance furnished under this program includes weapons and equipment, the training of foreign nationals and machine tools and materials needed to enable a nation to increase its own arms production.

The Mutual Security Agency, as successor to the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA), administers the defense support program. This provides funds for the purchase of materials and commodities (metals, food, chemicals, fuels, cotton, etc.) essential to support defense production. If friendly nations had to pay for these items through dollars earned from exports, they would have to devote this manpower and these industrial resources to the defense build-up.

The Technical Cooperation Administration of the Department of State administers the Point 4 Program of technical aid to the underdeveloped countries, except in southeast Asia where the Mutual Security Agency handles such aid through already existing MSA missions.

In each country receiving assistance under the Mutual Security Program, the basic organization for administering mutual security activities is known as the U. S. "Country Team." The U. S. ambassador or minister is designated as the head of the Country Team. In addition to his regular diplomatic staff he has two principal assistants for mutual security activities: the Chief of the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) in charge of military aid, and the Chief of the Mutual Security Agency Mission in charge of economic aid. In those countries where technical assistance (Point 4) is of major importance, a Technical Cooperation Administration staff replaces the MSA Mission, as only one agency handles the economic and technical assistance programs in any one country.

The Secretary of Defense is assigned primary responsibility and authority for the determination of the requirements for military equipment and material to support the Mutual Security Program, for the procurement of the military equipment in a manner which is integrated with the build-up of U. S. forces, for the supervision of the use of U. S. equipment by the recipient countries, for the supervision of the training of foreign military personnel and the movement and delivery of the military equipment and materiel furnished. The establishment of priorities in the procurement, delivery and allocation of military equipment is also the responsibility of the Secretary of Defense. This is co-ordinated with the normal procurement for the U. S. military services, and thus has contributed to maintaining a broad industrial mobilization base in the United States.

Within the Department of Defense the Office of Military Assistance is the co-ordinating agency for the military aid programs. The Joint Chiefs of Staff provide strategic guidance for the development of the programs and establish, within the scope of U. S. policy, prin-

ciples of priorities for the allocation of finished equipment and ammunition. After broad allocations and priorities are approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the U. S. military services then develop detailed programs for each of the countries receiving military aid. These are developed upon the recommendation of, and in co-ordination with, the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) in each recipient country.

The MAAGs are the principal link between the Department of Defense and each country receiving military assistance. These groups are headed usually by a general or flag officer and are staffed by personnel from the several services. A MAAG has eight broad functions as follows:

1. To advise and assist the country concerned in determining its military requirement deficiencies and in preparing requests for military aid.

2. To receive U. S. materiel and effect its legal transfer to the recipient government.

3. To advise and assist the receiving government regarding care, storage, identification and proper use of military items received.

4. To advise and assist in the development of military training programs.

5. To observe and report on the use and maintenance of equipment furnished by the United States, and to insure that it is employed for the purposes stipulated.

6. To serve as the initial point of contact and information source for procurement officers of the three U. S. military departments regarding "off-shore procurement" matters for the country concerned.

7. To administer military training programs (other than the country's own programs), including arrangements for the training of students in American service schools in the United States and overseas, and to observe and report on the assignments of such students after completing this training.

8. To promote and encourage the expansion and development of the

country's own training establishments and facilities so as to reduce its dependence on the United States for training support.

In the NATO countries the MAAGs operate under the supervision of the U. S. Commander-in-Chief, Europe. Close and continuous co-ordination between the agencies of the Mutual Security Program and the NATO agencies, such as the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), is essential. The main point of contact with the North Atlantic Council of NATO is the United States Special Representative in Europe. This official, with the rank of ambassador, is the senior United States civilian representative in Europe responsible for both NATO and Mutual Security Program matters, and as such acts for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and the Director for Mutual Security in supervising and co-ordinating these matters in Europe.

Approximately six billion dollars was appropriated by Congress for the

First the equipment, then the know-how



Mutual Security Program for the last fiscal year. Over 70 percent of this amount was for military assistance, and the bulk of this was for the NATO countries. In addition, the United States committed certain units to the defense forces in Western Europe. However, we must remember that the European countries themselves provided more than 90 percent of the troops called for under the NATO defense plans, with each country supplying the pay, maintenance, clothing and housing for its own troops, and much of the equipment. The bulk of our military assistance went into military "hardware" such as tanks, guns, planes and ships. The total shipments to all countries through 31 May 1953 included:

ARMY	
Radios & radar	81,328
Tanks, combat vehicles	26,564
Motor transport vehicles	140,865
Small arms & machine guns	1,497,487
Artillery	25,234
Ammo (rounds) small arms & machine gun	738,488,000
Ammo (rounds) artillery	19,855,000
NAVY	
Vessels	510
Aircraft	481
AIR FORCE	
Aircraft	4,126

The training of foreign nationals in the use, maintenance and repair of the equipment furnished under the Mutual Security Program is one of the important aspects of this program. During the past year students from 37 countries attended 28 different U. S. service schools in this country and overseas. In addition to the training conducted in U. S. service schools, some training is conducted under the supervision of the MAAGs, and other instruction in highly specialized equipment, such as radar, is provided by mobile training teams of civilian and military technicians.

In general our training policy is to provide instruction to personnel of instructor caliber who are capable of conducting schools and training courses for their own forces upon completion of the U. S.-sponsored training. In addition, foreign military forces are provided with quantities of training aids such as manuals and bulletins, training films, cut-away models and specialized training devices.

"Off-shore procurement" is another aspect of the military assistance program—one which has been mentioned frequently in the press during the past few months. The phrase "off-shore procurement"

means that military supplies and equipment, paid for by the United States, are produced in countries other than the United States. The bulk of the off-shore procurement contracts have been let in Europe. The production of military materiel in Europe shortens the supply lines for the items being produced, and particular emphasis has been placed on materiel that has a high rate of consumption in combat, such as ammunition and spare parts.

In addition, these purchases assist in the expansion of the European production capacity which would otherwise be limited by the size of the European defense budgets. This results in the strengthening of the European economies, and consequently many authorities have advocated increasing our off-shore purchases in order to assist the European nations to maintain their economic stability during this period of defense build-up. By utilizing existing European facilities, the ability of Western Europe to maintain itself is increased so that eventually the United States should be able to greatly reduce, if not eliminate, foreign military assistance paid for with American funds.

In an effort to help the friendly nations of the world to help them-

Training completed, they return home to teach



selves, the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, authorizes the President to transfer "equipment, materials, and services" without cost to the United States to eligible foreign governments on a government-to-government basis. This is known as reimbursable military assistance and it is different from the "grant aid" previously discussed in that the purchasing nation pays to the United States the full cost, actual or estimated, of the items furnished. In some instances, excess equipment has also been provided at a portion of the original cost. Thirty-nine countries have purchased equipment, materials and services valued at nearly \$600 million.

Included in the materiel contracted for are six light cruisers (to Argentina, Brazil and Chile), five destroyer escorts, three patrol frigates, 188 aircraft, 530 medium tanks, together with such other items as motor transport vehicles, weapons, ammunition and electronic equipment. To date Canada has been the largest purchaser of equipment under this provision of the Mutual Security Program.

The contributions to defense under the Mutual Security Program are not a one-way street. As the name indicates, it is a mutual program and the contribution of our allies is a sizable one. With United States help our NATO allies are building vital military bases, airfields and other installations needed in the common defense. The defense budgets of our European allies have more than doubled in the last three years.

The production of military "hardware" in these countries has increased 66 percent within the past year. In addition, the United States is provided with raw materials which are essential not only for our military production but also for the functioning of the civilian economy. The strategic-materials program carried on by the Mutual Security Agency abroad is helping to increase output from existing sources of critical materials, as well as to develop new sources.

The additional production will augment world supplies and build up the United States strategic-materials reserve. In this connection it should be emphasized that this

They get "hardware" . . . we get raw materials



country is critically short or entirely lacking in many of the strategic materials required to keep a modern industrial nation functioning. To meet part of our requirements for these materials which we have to import, we are building a national stockpile of such materials in the United States for use in the event of an emergency. This stockpile is being increased through direct purchases made with funds provided by foreign nations under the Mutual Security Program. Our dependence on foreign sources for strategic raw materials is illustrated by the requirements for each M-47 tank which include:

- 1,915 pounds of Chromium of which 100% is imported.
- 950 pounds of Manganese of which 93% is imported.
- 520 pounds of Nickel of which 99% is imported.
- 100 pounds of Tin of which 100% is imported.
- 6,512 pounds of Bauxite (the ore of aluminum) of which 65% is imported.
- 1,418 pounds of Copper of which 42% is imported.

We must never overlook the fact that the Mutual Security Program is directed toward peace, not war. It is a positive program to avoid the mistakes that helped make possible World War II—a decision not to sit by and watch totalitarianism, using the ancient strategy of "divide and conquer," march from conquest to conquest. We have sought to build positions of strength—political, economic and military—throughout the free world. With strength, the free

nations will be better able to deter further aggression or to repel it if it occurs.

The Mutual Security Program costs us only a small fraction of our expenditures for our own military forces. Yet, it gives us strong allies with military manpower far in excess of our own, and with an industrial plant vital to the free world. It gives us overseas bases and provides strategic raw materials that are not available in the United States. Above all, it aligns people with the United States who will be for us, rather than against us, in years ahead.

✿ THAT THE UNITED STATES is fully committed to the principles of collective security is reflected in a statement by the former Secretary of Defense, Mr. Robert A. Lovett, in support of the Mutual Security Act of 1952:

"We have determined to secure our own national defenses by aligning ourselves with like-minded people through the unconquered areas of the world. If it is important that we stand firm against attack, it is equally important that our friends are in a position to stand firm beside us; that . . . is the basis of the Mutual Security Act."

In further testimony supporting the same act, General Bradley, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated, "The Mutual Security Program is the keystone of the whole collective-security effort of the free world. Without it, the time when we will reach a position of relative security is too far distant, and the risk is too great." US MC

passing in review

BOOKS OF
INTEREST TO
OUR READERS

The Man with the Patch . . .

FLOYD GIBBONS, YOUR HEADLINE HUNTER — Edward Gibbons. 350 pages, illustrated. New York: Exposition Press. \$4.00

"I am up at the front and entering Belleau Wood with the U. S. Marines."

That sentence — a Floyd Gibbons dispatch from La Voie du Chatel, headquarters of Colonel W. C. Neville's 5th Marines in France — somehow got through the censors. It captured headlines faster than Marines were capturing Germans and catapulted the Corps deeper into the hearts of its countrymen than ever before.

The impact of that dispatch on the Marine Corps can never be measured but it gave the name Floyd Gibbons a special meaning to Marines. His performance under fire the day he sent that story was alone enough to win the admiration of Marines who saw him in Belleau Wood. He was wounded three times and his left eye was shot out, resulting in a white eye patch that was his hallmark until he died.

Marine readers of this Edward Gibbons biography of his brother will especially enjoy the liberal sprinkling of stories about Marines. But, however important they were to the Corps, the headlines Gibbons won with his superb stories from France were just one facet of the great Gibbons personality.

Brother Ed takes the reader into his confidence for an intimate look at Floyd from early boyhood to the pinnacle of his fabulous career as newspaperman, radio reporter, author of books, publicist, film actor, and, perhaps greatest of all, as adventurer extraordinary. At the peak of his varied career in all these fields one columnist dubbed him "an uncontested candidate as the world's busiest man."

The book is never difficult to read but it is at its best at frequent inter-



vals where author Ed lets Floyd take over and spin his own yarns in his own inimitable style. For example, one of history's greatest newspaper stories is the one Floyd wrote after the S. S. *Laconia*, which he had deliberately got himself aboard, was torpedoed and sunk on 25 February 1917. This story is reproduced as a chapter in the book.

But whereas his newspaper stories and books were widely read, it was as a radio commentator that Floyd Gibbons achieved his greatest fame. With an estimated audience of 30-million listeners, he set an all-time record for spitting out clearly understood words in record time. He had a clear-diction speed of 217 words a minute, a record unequalled until this time. His list of radio "firsts" certainly place him near the top of that field. He made the first broadcast from a moving train, the first broadcast to span the Pacific from continental Asia, first broadcasts from the air over a battlefield and first used the walkie-talkie principle in radio broadcasting.

Whether with Pancho Villa's spe-

cial train in battle-torn Mexico, crossing the Sahara in record-breaking time, interviewing a Chinese general during the bombardment of Shanghai, or bluffing a Russian diplomat in famine-struck Russia, the name Floyd Gibbons meant adventure and reader-and-listener interest to the American public. Newspaper readers rode with him on horseback down the Appian Way, on camelback across the desert to explore the then current American fad of swooning over "shieks," they walked with him as he walked with Presidents, and through his one good eye they saw with him little men and big men from the Pope in Rome to a starving child on the Volga.

It's well worth the price of admission to peer into the thrill-packed life of one of America's real adventurers—Floyd Gibbons, *Your Headline Hunter*.

Reviewed by Major Dennis D. Nicholson, Jr.

Man With a Spear . . .

TIGRERO—Sasha Siemel, 266 pages, illustrated. New York: Prentice-Hall Inc. \$3.95

Tigrero is the Brazilian accolade bestowed upon the man who, armed only with a seven-foot spear and his own iron courage, can kill a jaguar.

Sasha Siemel killed more than 300 of the *tigres*, as they are called in Brazil, in this manner.

He had come to Passo Fundo on the edge of the great steaming jungle to find his brother Ernst. The two team up but, in spite of peaceful intentions, get into trouble. They finally leave the area to avoid killing a jealous rival. Months later, after Ernst has been ambushed and killed by the rival, Sasha comes face to face with his enemy, but is spared the need of committing murder through the aid of the dread piranha. These little fish, which infest the inland waters of Brazil, have razor-sharp teeth, capable of tearing the flesh from a live or dead body in

a matter of minutes.

Siemel's travels carry him to the hut of Joaquim Guato, the legendary Indian *Tigrero*, who unceremoniously teaches him to stalk, corner and destroy the *tigres* with only a spear for a weapon.

He is next lured to the boisterous diamond mining towns that spring up overnight along the almost inaccessible creek beds of the Planalto do Matto Grosso and which disappear as miraculously as they are born when another distant strike is made.

It is in one of these boom towns that the American, Fred Miller, makes his appearance and unwittingly very nearly brings an untimely end to the author's life.

Siemel's desire for personal adventure exposes him to every kind of drama and intrigue that the hero of a modern novel might be expected to encounter, and the astute manner in which he overcomes his problems rivals anything the imaginative mind of a fiction writer could conjure up.

The author is a unique individual and certainly a man among men. He is the only white man ever to become a *Tigrero*. However, he is more than just a hunter. He loved the jungle, he mastered it and returned again and again to seek the adventure which was his life blood. Riches to him were unimportant, and he became known as "that crazy Russian engineer" because of his exploits. When asked why he used a spear instead of a gun to hunt jaguars, his answer was unpretentious.

"It is safer, particularly in high marsh grass. If a man with a gun misses his first shot, he seldom gets another shot at the *tigre*, which moves with extraordinary agility. If it leaps in the direction of the hunter, it will probably rip through him with one cut of its claws. If it turns in another direction, it will usually be lost in the grass before he can fire again. On the other hand, a hunter

with a spear can continue to fight as long as he can stand up."

This book is one which should be on every reader's "must" list. It is written in a manner to appeal to a vast number of tastes and temperaments, and will keep the most discerning critic on edge for all of its 266 pages.

Reviewed by Capt B'illy C. Marks

The Fateful Years . . .

THE UNDECLARED WAR, 1940-1941

—William L. Langer and S. Everett Gleason, 941 pages. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$10.00

The Undeclared War is a most comprehensive and objective survey of American participation in international affairs from September 1940 to Pearl Harbor. The book is complete in itself but follows another volume by the same authors, *The Challenge of Isolation*, which covers events dating from Munich.

There have appeared in recent years a number of books which deal with particular events during these fateful years. Some of these works are apologies, some few are objective and many are limited in scope. There have been published also a large number of official documents, many from the War Crimes trials, which throw additional light on this period. The authors have sifted this mass of documentation, have analyzed the material and have arranged their findings into a highly readable and informative text. The work has been formidable and the result deserves recognition.

The Undeclared War is concerned with diplomatic activity and emphasizes the role of the United States. However, significant military events are discussed in their proper place and are related to the political problems facing the interested governments. Of equal import is the background on, and the details of, the workings of governments both friendly and enemy. All events of

significance are touched upon and all countries involved are subjected to the light of history.

The period covered is of profound importance to the United States. It marks the emergence of this country from a purely American power to an imposing international figure. This evolution, so carefully detailed in this book, is of major significance in understanding the United States today. In fact, the present activities of many countries stem directly from the policies pursued in the years before our entry into the last war. *The Undeclared War* thus serves a dual purpose; it presents a history of recent past events and provides the basis for a better understanding of present international affairs.

William L. Langer is Professor of History at Harvard. During the war he was Chief of the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services. Later he was Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Intelligence and then Assistant Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. S. Everett Gleason was Associate Professor of History at Amherst before the war. He was later Chief of the Current Intelligence Staff of the OSS and represented that agency on the intelligence staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is now Deputy Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. This imposing background of both authors serves to further endorse the authenticity of their work.

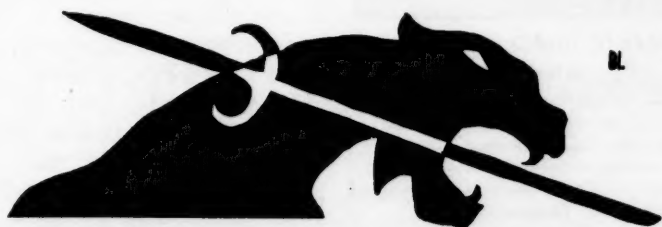
Reviewed by LtCol V. J. Croizat

Handgunners' Bible . . .

THE PISTOL SHOOTER'S BOOK—Charles Askins, 347 pages, illustrated. Harrisburg, Pa.: The Stackpole Co. \$6.00

Billed by the publisher as "a modern encyclopedia," here is a work of 28 chapters devoted to the handgun enthusiast. It is written in a straightforward, akin-to-the-pistol range lingo which makes for interesting and easy reading.

This is not a history of the handgun. *The Pistol Shooter's Book* is a comprehensive treatment of contemporary pistol and revolver subjects covering the comparison and evaluation of American and foreign handguns, reloading, safety precautions, eyesight, ammunition, ballistics, marksmanship, hunting — and on to



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LtCol Charles Askins, USA, is particularly well qualified as an authority and expert. His know-how is born of experience gained in earning some 534 shooting medals, 147 cups and trophies and many titles—among them National Individual Pistol Champion and Olympic Rapid-Fire Champion.

Whether shopping for his first personal sidearm or adjusting his sights to individual and team competition, the reader should find this book a valuable asset to his library of "powder burning subjects."

Reviewed by Major C. E. Walker

Battle of the Little Big Horn . . .

THE CUSTER MYTH—Colonel W. A. Graham, USA Retired, 435 pages, illustrated. Harrisburg, Pa.: The Stackpole Company. \$10.00

That General George A. Custer and five Troops of the 7th U. S. Cavalry were slaughtered at the battle of the Little Big Horn is a well-established fact. It is also a matter of record that the tragedy took place in the state of Montana on June 25, 1876. Just how and why the disaster ever occurred, however, is a subject that has been fiercely debated for over 75 years, and the numerous attempts of writers to clarify the situation has resulted in contradictions and increased confusion. In *The Custer Myth*, however, Colonel W. A. Graham has consolidated evidence sufficient to erase any shadow of doubt as to the circumstances leading to the fate of Custer and his men.

The volume consists of four parts and has a reference index. Profusely illustrated throughout, the book includes some fine maps and drawings of the battle area, in addition to the many photographs and other illustrations. Part I contains Indian accounts of the battle, including those of Curley and other of Custer's scouts; the stories of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Gall, and various others, both hostile and friendly. Parts II and III are devoted to Benteen's account of the engagement and a letter to his wife, written a few days after the battle, both in his own handwriting; the famous Benteen-to-Goldin letters; all the available proof of Major Reno's misconduct and cowardice in battle; and much

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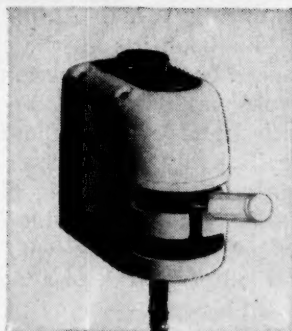
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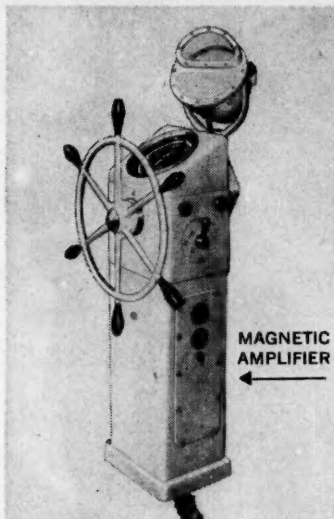
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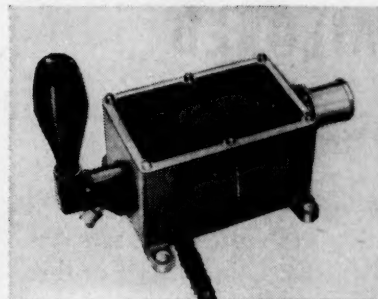


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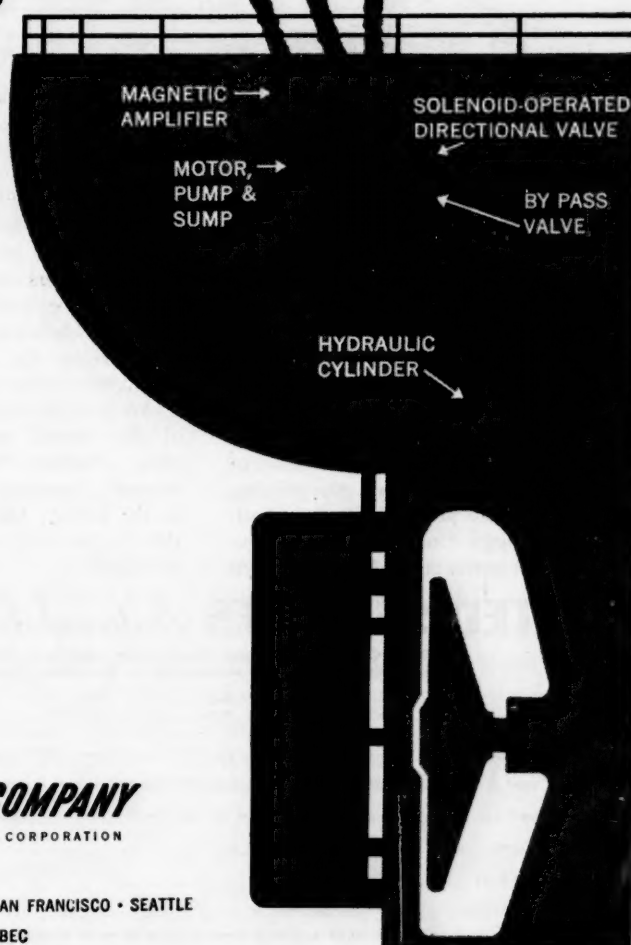
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more of interest. Part IV concludes the volume with a series of articles by Fred Dustin in addition to his historically valuable bibliography.

This book has all the excitement packed between its covers that "gun-smoke and Injuns" can provoke, with the added merit that it resolves, finally, the controversy over the battle of the Little Big Horn. *The Custer Myth* will provide interesting reading for anyone who has ever thrilled to the call of a bugle or followed a flag.

Colonel Graham is well qualified to write a book of this nature. He has been a student of the Little Big Horn affair for 34 years, and has authored two successful books on the subject prior to this volume. His father, who served as a captain in the regular Army, was a great admirer of Custer, and his mother was a childhood playmate of "Libbie Bacon," who later married Custer.

Reviewed by 2d Lt J. K. Parker

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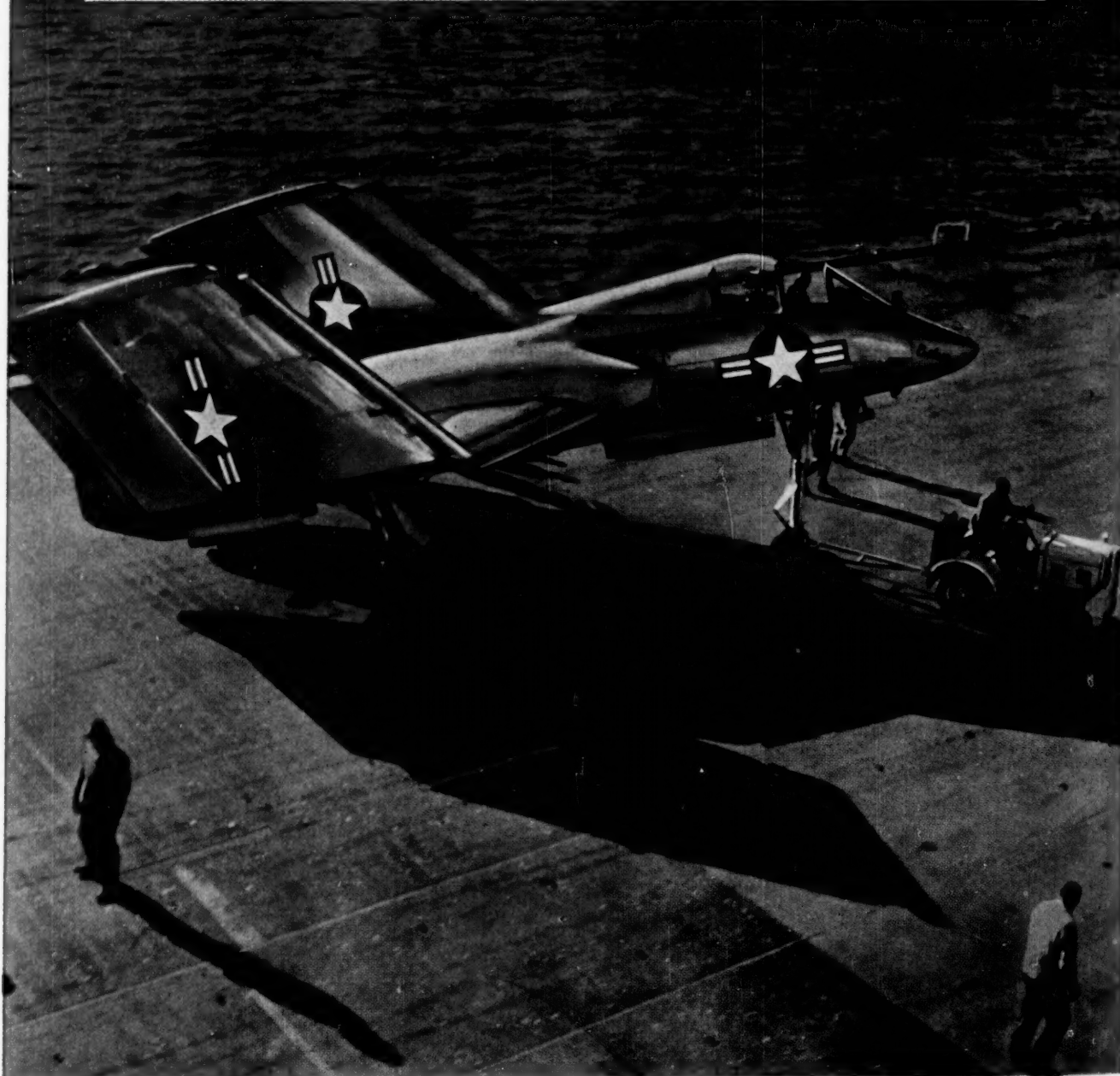
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